

The MISSOURI HISTORICAL REVIEW

CONTENTS

The Jackson Men in Missouri in 1823
Hattie M. Anderson

Business Techniques in the Santa Fe Trade
Lewis E. Atherton

Some Missouri Judges I Have Known
North Todd Gentry

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CONTENTS

	Page
The Jackson Men in Missouri in 1828.....	301
HATTIE M. ANDERSON	
Business Techniques in the Santa Fe Trade.....	335
LEWIS E. ATHERTON	
Some Missouri Judges I Have Known.....	342
NORTH TODD GENTRY	
Missouriana.....	357
Historical Notes and Comments.....	386
Missouri History Not Found in Textbooks.....	429



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THE JACKSON MEN IN MISSOURI IN 1828¹

BY HATTIE M. ANDERSON

In Missouri, as throughout the nation, 1828 marked an overthrow of conservative leadership by an enthusiastic democratic group, which demanded that the policy of the government should be to further the economic and social interests of the majority.

During the 1820s, campaign customs had become fairly standardized. Newspapers and handbills were used to attack and defame the candidate's opponent and also to present favorably his own views on the duties of the office to which he aspired and to advocate his personal fitness for the office.² Besides conducting a campaign through the press, candidates met and solicited farmers in their homes, in the county seats on county court days, at camp meetings, and other places of public gatherings. According to the records, there was much handshaking, slapping on the back, giving of a "little dram," inquiring after families, fondling of children, discussing of politics and candidates, and making of promises. Every effort was made to secure a pledge of support from the voter. The candidate was circumspect in regard to contributions to the church, always careful "to drop a piece of silver in the plate." It was his policy to have his name appear prominently on subscription lists. One critic characterized the antics of candidates as "a specimen of pretended friendship, to kiss the people into favor, and to divert their minds from deciding on the proper points: viz., the honesty, talents, and measures of the candidates."³

¹This article is based on Chapter I of the author's doctoral dissertation entitled *A Study in Frontier Democracy: The Social and Economic Bases of the Rise of the Jackson Group in Missouri, 1815-1828*. (University of Missouri, 1935.)

²*Independent Patriot* (Jackson), November 8, 1826: An article signed "A Penny Razor" said that candidates slandered their rivals for office, exhibited unbounded confidence in their own abilities, and "must have a finger in the newspaper on the eve of election." Their articles were always known, though signed by a fictitious name.

³*Independent Patriot*, October 28, 1826: An article signed "A Penny Razor" stated further that the candidate promised to "amend the stay laws,

The campaign was usually of about three months' duration, and since the election was held on the first Monday in August, the candidate made his campaign during the busy season of the farmer. If the candidate were a farmer, he often had to neglect his farm and his family,⁴ but probably neither he nor many of the voters worried about that, for politics was something of a game to those Missourians, to be enjoyed for the sport of it. In a campaign, a man measured his forensic and conversational talents and his personal charm with those of his fellows. It was a stimulation, with self-esteem, hope, and egotism forever encouraging to further effort. Surely it was only reformers, those puritans who talked forever of the need of industry and economy, and those men who could not hope for office anyway, who worried much about the time lost in a campaign.⁵

In 1828, the majority of frontiersmen in Missouri felt not only an opposition to the policies of John Quincy Adams, but also a very definite enthusiasm for Andrew Jackson, whom they looked upon as a man who embodied their ideals of social and economic welfare and who could be trusted to follow a policy that would best preserve the essentials of frontier culture.

Andrew Jackson became a hero after the battle of New Orleans, which the westerners looked upon as a glorious trouncing of Great Britain and a proof not only of the superiority of the Americans but of the righteousness of their cause. His campaign in Florida and the subsequent events were watched eagerly by Missourians, who admired his military ability, his independence, his relentless attitude in driving the Indians back, and his easy solution of the complicated international red tape when he cut the Gordian knot by the execution of Arbuthnot and Ambrister in summary fashion, when he took possession of Florida, and thus confronted Spain

repeal the declaration law, expunge from the statute books the act making a man pay five dollars for striking another, . . . reduce the pay for members; and . . . send to each man a journal."

⁴*Missouri Intelligencer* (Fayette), January 25, 1827.

⁵The *Missouri Intelligencer* of this period has many articles urging industry and economy.

with a *fait accompli*.⁶ That Andrew Jackson was a popular hero in Missouri throughout the period from 1815 to 1828 is evidenced by the many toasts "drank" to him at public dinners, such as: "General Jackson—the man whom the people delight to honor—we remember with pride his achievement at Orleans;"⁷ "The Hero of New Orleans;"⁸ "General Jackson, and the Militia of the West—who conquered the conquerors of the great Napoleon;"⁹ "Major General Jackson—may his triumph over ingratitude and intrigue be as complete as his conquests over the enemies of his country;"¹⁰ and "May his civil services be as useful to his country, as his military has been glorious."¹¹

Henry Clay likewise had a place in the toasts of the day. In 1824, though Jackson was popular, Missouri was still dominated by the "better people" who supported Clay for president. Clay favored a strong nationalistic program¹² of internal improvements, a protective tariff, and an aggressive foreign policy. He said that in the Florida treaty, Adams had given away valuable western lands instead of boldly standing by every claim of the United States.¹³ Most of all, Missourians believed they owed the peaceful settlement of the embarrassing question of the "Black clause" in their constitution to the wit of Clay, who had stood by them throughout the entire struggle.¹⁴ As yet, Missourians had

⁶*Missouri Intelligencer*, May 28, 1819; *St. Louis Enquirer*, April 8, 1819; *Missouri Gazette* (St. Louis), July 14, 1819.

⁷*Missouri Gazette*, July 28, 1819: A toast offered on the Fourth of July, when 120 "respectable citizens" met at Bonhomme.

⁸*Missouri Intelligencer*, August 7, 1824: Celebration on the Fourth of July at Council Bluffs.

⁹*Missouri Republican* (St. Louis), March 20, 1827: St. Patrick's Day dinner.

¹⁰*St. Louis Enquirer*, May 12, 1819: A dinner at Martin's cantonment, February 22, 1819.

¹¹*St. Louis Enquirer*, May 5, 1821: Celebration at Franklin.

¹²Turner, Frederick Jackson, *Rise of the New West*, pp. 185-188.

¹³*St. Louis Enquirer*, June 14, 1820; *Missouri Intelligencer*, March 20, 1824.

¹⁴*St. Louis Enquirer*, May 10, 1821: A poem written in gratitude to Clay. *Missouri Gazette*, July 14, 1819: At a dinner in St. Louis, July 4, the toast was offered, "Henry Clay—The Liberal politician and enlightened statesman." *St. Louis Enquirer*, May 5, 1821: At a dinner in Franklin in honor of statehood, "Henry Clay—The warm and able friend of the Union and Missouri; may he soon preside over the whole." *St. Louis Enquirer*, July 12, 1823: At a dinner in Manchester, July 4, "Henry Clay—the bright star of the West, who ought

not begun to associate him with the bank of the United States, nor did they know fully how much they execrated that institution, and did not know until they were informed by Thomas Hart Benton and Andrew Jackson. A part of Clay's support in 1824 was due also to the fact that many of the citizens of Missouri, especially in the central part of the State, were immigrants from Kentucky who supported Clay because he was a favorite son of Kentucky.

As early as August 5, 1823, the editor of the *Missouri Intelligencer* said:¹⁵

As there is no doubt to whom the vote of this state will be given, it seems unnecessary to occupy any great portion of their columns on the subject, and they shall not, themselves at all discuss the question. If however, any of their friends wish for an opportunity of laying the claims of any candidate for the presidency or vice-presidency before their readers, the columns of the *Intelligencer* shall be open to them. The only restriction they will impose on their correspondents in this respect, is, that their essays be temperately written, and contain no invectives against the other candidates.

In Missouri there was widespread popular opposition to the caucus. This opposition was led by the *Missouri Republican* and the *Missouri Intelligencer*, both of which supported Clay for president. After the nomination of Crawford by a congressional caucus, held by only 68 out of 261 members, the *Missouri Republican* commented as follows:¹⁶

We consider congressional caucuses a dangerous exercise of influence which those who compose them necessarily possess from their dignified station, as dictatorial in the manner in which that influence is exercised, and as hostile to the spirit of the constitution. We the people are amply qualified to judge of the qualifications of the candidates and have no fears

in due season to be the head of the republic." *Missouri Republican*, July 12, 1824: At a dinner in Florissant, "Henry Clay—the great political constellation of America, from whom the councils of our nation receive light, by the brilliancy of which we are safely and correctly led through the dark, and intricate ways of government, to the splendor of whose unbounded talents as a statesman and politician, to the purity and inflexibility of whose republican principles, and unparalleled assiduity, the state of Missouri justly owes her political birth and enviable greatness."

¹⁵*Missouri Intelligencer*, January 20, 1824, quoting an editorial in the issue of August 5, 1823.

¹⁶*Missouri Republican*, March 8, 1824.

that our constitution, that glorious monument of the wisdom of our fathers, if left to its own free operation, will bring us to ruin.

The editor of the *Missouri Intelligencer* showed his indignation with this comment:¹⁷

We do not hesitate to state our opinion that a resort to this mode was unnecessary and highly inexpedient. It answers none of the purposes which its advocates usually avow, in justification of the measure. It was known to be thought improper by an overwhelming majority of the members, by a majority of the people, and of their public journals. Instead of preserving the unity of the republican party, it is an obvious cause of permanently distracting it. . . . Union, firmness and perseverance should be employed to obstruct the course of these radical doctrines, which increase and strengthen by indulgence, & may at some future day subvert the principles of our government.

The fundamental objection to the caucus was that the nomination of the president by a caucus of congressmen was undemocratic. Senator Benton of Missouri proposed an amendment to the constitution providing for the election of the president by a direct vote of the people.¹⁸ Nomination by state legislatures or by an irregular popular group was the first step in developing machinery to take the place of the congressional caucus. In 1822, the members of the legislature of Missouri resolved that Henry Clay be recommended for president,¹⁹ although the members were not unanimous in their endorsement of Clay.²⁰ The *Missouri Republican* gave active support²¹ and the *Missouri Intelligencer* passive support to Clay for president.²²

¹⁷*Missouri Intelligencer*, March 13, 1824.

¹⁸*St. Louis Enquirer*, January 6, 1824. This was also urged by some of the members of the general assembly of Missouri. See *Senate Journal*, 3rd G. A., 1st Sess., 1824-25, p. 24.

¹⁹*Missouri Intelligencer*, November 26, 1822.

²⁰Duff Green, in *Facts and Suggestions* (p. 25), said that Thomas Hart Benton attended the 1823 session of the general assembly to secure the endorsement of Clay, and that he, Green, a supporter of Andrew Jackson, attacked Benton for not being in Washington to attend to his senatorial duties, and was able to prevent the endorsement of Clay in that year. In December, 1823, Green bought the *St. Louis Enquirer* and as editor supported the candidacy of Andrew Jackson.

²¹The *Missouri Intelligencer* of January 29, 1824, denied the statement made by the *Missouri Republican* that the *Republican* was the only paper supporting Clay, the favorite of the people.

²²*Missouri Intelligencer*, February 21, 1824. This passive attitude is indicated by the following editorial: "To guide the vessel of state through its

Although Clay's followers succeeded in committing the State to his support, there was considerable sentiment in favor of Jackson. A public meeting was held in St. Louis by the partisans of Jackson. Planning to defeat the purpose of the meeting, some of his opponents attended uninvited and almost caused a riot. Nevertheless, the Jackson supporters managed to nominate him for the presidency²³ and began their assiduous campaign. Many of them wore "Jackson vests."²⁴ In an informal vote taken in Lillard county on the western border of settlement, the militia gave an overwhelming majority in favor of the "Hero of New Orleans."²⁵ In the same way, the tenth regiment meeting in Howard county took a poll of the sentiments of its members, but there the vote was overwhelmingly in favor of Clay.²⁶

Since frontiersmen generally were allowed to hold office, several of them announced themselves as candidates for presidential electors, but the Clay supporters, fearing they might thus lose the election, displayed political acumen and agreed to concentrate their votes on one elector in each of the three districts. All other candidates in the districts

dangers safely, may require a man who combines wisdom with experience, and caution with energy—one whose conduct is uniform, whose judgment is correct and matured; whose mind is firm and independent, whose views are comprehensive & enlightened, whose soul is above prejudices and every influence of transient causes and party feelings, and more particularly one who will avoid experiments, adhere closely to the plain principles of our government, and will study to pursue the splendid course of previous administrations . . . We admire Mr. Clay's brilliancy in debate, the order of his patriotism, and general correctness of his political course. We acknowledge the obligations which his exertions have imposed on Missouri—know that applause has usually followed his political course, and would feel no regret at his triumph over all other candidates."

²³*St. Louis Enquirer*, May 10, 1824: An article signed "Plain Dealer" stated that as a result of this strife, Duff Green had "stretched his hide on a fence," and soon Green did leave Missouri to go to Washington to support Calhoun through his paper, *The Telegraph*. *Missouri Republican*, May 17, May 24, May 31, June 7, 1824; *Independent Patriot*, June 12, 1824.

²⁴*Missouri Republican*, August 2, 1824.

²⁵*Missouri Intelligencer*, October 23, 1824. The Lillard county regiment in Lexington formed in lines to express their sentiment on the presidential candidates. Jackson had 124 votes and Clay only 45. The Jackson men in the militia decided to support Dr. John Bull for presidential elector. (The name of Lillard county was changed to Lafayette in 1825.)

²⁶*Missouri Intelligencer*, September 11, 1824.

consequently withdrew.²⁷ The returns showed a victory for Clay in each district, although he won only by a plurality in the third district.²⁸

In the Boone's Lick region, designated as the first electoral district, the Clay elector received 1,111 votes, or 64.5 per cent; the Jackson elector received 610 votes, or 35.5 per cent. In the second district, centering around St. Louis, the vote was 604, or 60.3 per cent for Clay; 239, or 23.8 per cent for Jackson; and 159, or 15.8 per cent for Adams. In the third district, centering around Cape Girardeau, the Clay and Jackson vote was almost a tie. Clay received 327 votes, or 48 per cent of the total; Jackson received 317, or 46.9 per cent; and Adams 32, or 4.7 per cent. The total popular vote of the State was 3,432. Clay received 2,042 votes, or 59.5 per cent; Jackson received 1,166, or 34 per cent; and Adams 218, or 6.3 per cent. Thus Clay won with a safe margin and did represent the views of a majority of the voters, although the vote was exceedingly small for a state that had a population of 68,176.²⁹

An act of the legislature of 1822 provided for the selection of electors by the people and divided the State into three districts, but the act failed to designate the time the election was to be held. When this oversight was discovered, Governor McNair arbitrarily set November 1 as the date for holding the election.³⁰ Nevertheless, the general assembly also selected

²⁷*Missouri Intelligencer*, September 25, October 23, 1824; *Missouri Republican*, October 11, 1824; *Independent Patriot*, October 16, 1824. The electors were Judge Todd for the Boone's Lick district, Colonel David Musick for the St. Louis district, and Henry Logan for the Jackson district.

²⁸*Senate Journal*, 3rd G. A., 1st Sess., 1824-25, p. 43. Duff Green, in *Facts and Suggestions* (p. 25), says that "We carried the southern districts against Mr. Clay, but his half-brother (Watkins) was a returning officer, and suppressed the returns."

²⁹*Senate Journal*, 3rd G. A., 1st Sess., 1824-25, p. 43. The counties centering around Howard, peopled with former Kentuckians, gave a majority vote to Clay. The Ray, Saline, and Lillard settlements, farther out on the frontier, voted for Jackson. Clay county, on the western border, voted for Clay. In the first district, no vote was recorded for Adams. In mercantile St. Louis, with its aristocratic influence which had previously dominated Missouri politics, 56.2 per cent of the vote was for Clay, 20.2 per cent for Jackson, and 23.5 per cent for Adams. In the third district, Cape Girardeau, St. Francois, and Wayne gave a decided majority vote for Jackson.

³⁰*Missouri Republican*, August 9, 1824; Governor McNair's proclamation. For newspaper comment see *Missouri Intelligencer*, March 13, March 27, Sep-

presidential electors, since there was some doubt of the legality of McNair's action, and politically conscious Missourians did not want the State to lose its voice in the presidential election. The general assembly, by a vote of 61 to 7, selected the three Clay electors chosen by the people.³¹ The electors gave their vote to Clay for president and to Jackson for vice-president,³² which is evidence of the lack of support for Calhoun in Missouri, regardless of the popularity of the Yellowstone expedition, which had been undertaken in 1819 through his influence as secretary of war. The vote of the electors is also evidence of a preference for Jackson, next to Clay.

The election of president went to the House of Representatives in default of a national electoral majority. The general assembly of Missouri could not reach an agreement on instructions to send to John Scott,³³ the State's sole congressman, and in the end agreed to let him make the decision.³⁴ Scott, heedless of the opposition of Senator Benton, followed the advice of Senator Barton and the example of Clay by casting the ballot of his State for Adams.³⁵ In voting thus, he fatuously ignored the lack of support for the aristocratic Adams in the State; he ignored the general sentiment expressed in a toast given July 4, 1824: "Our next President—may he be the choice of the people;"³⁶ and he ignored the very definite popularity of Jackson, as seen in the campaign of 1824 and the vote given him for vice-president by the Clay electors of Missouri.³⁷ The people on the whole instinctively opposed the son of John Adams, who had been the subject of bitter attack by the Jeffersonian Republicans

tember 4, September 13, 1824; *Missouri Republican*, July 12, 1824; *Independent Patriot*, May 22, 1824.

³¹*Private Acts*, 3rd G. A., 1st Sess., 1824-25, pp. 3-4; *Missouri Republican*, December 4, 1824.

³²*Missouri Intelligencer*, December 11, 1824.

³³*House Journal*, 3rd G. A., 1st Sess., 1824-25, pp. 89, 94, 224, 229, 230, 231. *Senate Journal*, 3rd G. A., 1st Sess., 1824-25, pp. 114, 181.

³⁴*Missouri Intelligencer*, January 25, 1825.

³⁵*Missouri Republican*, February 28, March 28, 1825; *Missouri Intelligencer*, April 12, 1825.

³⁶*Missouri Republican*, July 12, 1824: A toast given at a dinner in Florissant on July 4.

³⁷*Missouri Intelligencer*, December 11, 1824.

in 1800. Then, too, John Quincy Adams came from that section of the oft condemned "Hartford Convention."³⁸

Besides personal objections to John Quincy Adams,³⁹ Missourians had been led to believe that the president elected in 1824 should be a westerner and had confidently looked forward to the loyal and able administration of a man from their section.⁴⁰

This miscarriage of "the will of the people" aroused indignation in Missouri, even among those not previously supporters of Jackson.⁴¹ Consequently, in the succeeding years, the voters in Missouri turned out of office the followers of Clay and Adams and placed in office those who supported more democratic measures and called themselves "Jackson men." Aspirants to local and State offices, however, tried valiantly and sometimes successfully to avoid having their elections determined primarily by their support of a candidate for the presidency.⁴²

In 1825, the old group suffered its first loss of political control in Missouri through the death of Governor Frederick Bates.⁴³ His successor was John Miller, a Jackson man,⁴⁴ a veteran general of the War of 1812,⁴⁵ and register of the land office at Lexington.⁴⁶ From all evidence, he had administered the latter office to the satisfaction of land-hungry

³⁸After 1815, the popular toast embodied some condemnation of the Hartford convention.

³⁹*Missouri Republican*, May 4, 1826: An article signed "Amus Jonsting" gave a humorous and sarcastic account of the political situation. It was said Adams was not liked because he was a federalist and a Yankee, ate pumpkins and molasses, hated Negroes, and sold tin cups and nutmegs.

⁴⁰*St. Louis Enquirer*, June 3, 1822; *Missouri Intelligencer*, July 28, September 10, 1822; *Missouri Republican*, December 11, 1822. The *Missourian* of October 10, 1822, enumerated the qualities of a president and declared them embodied in Henry Clay.

⁴¹*Missouri Intelligencer*, December 23, 1825: An article signed "Farmer of Howard" said, "Both Barton and Scott knew Clay was the first choice in Missouri and Jackson was the second."

⁴²*Missouri Intelligencer*, July 15, 1826: An article signed "A Voter" accused John Wilson, the editor, of denying the right of instruction. Many newspaper accounts of 1826 and 1828 reveal similar situations among candidates.

⁴³*Independent Patriot*, August 13, August 20, 1825.

⁴⁴*Missouri Republican*, September 19, 1825; *Independent Patriot*, September 3, 1825.

⁴⁵*Missouri Republican*, September 26, 1825.

⁴⁶*Missouri Republican*, December 2, 1825.

settlers. Further than this, John Miller's qualifications were summed up as follows:⁴⁷

General Miller has given to the people the strongest evidence of his republican principles—he has fought for the liberties they now enjoy—he has thwarted the scalping knife of the lurking savage, and saved our defenceless frontiers from the invasions of a deadly enemy—he has been where dangers and difficulties threatened, and where the clouds hung gloomily and fearfully around. Yet we have ever seen him cool and collected; success and the confidence of his countrymen always attend him.

Scott failed to secure re-election to Congress in 1826. It is not possible to measure how much of his defeat was due to his having cast the vote of the State for Adams instead of Jackson and how much was due to personal jealousies and economic rivalries.⁴⁸ Much was said concerning his failure to vote as the people desired.⁴⁹ The State, however, gave its vote in 1826 to Edward Bates⁵⁰ for congressman. Bates was a Clay-Adams man, which indicated that the line between Jackson and Adams supporters had not yet been clearly drawn.

Senator David Barton, a supporter of Clay and Adams, was openly attacked and on all sides attempts were made to undermine him four years before the end of his term.⁵¹ In the same year, Benton, who had advised Scott to vote for

⁴⁷*Missouri Intelligencer*, November 25, 1825.

⁴⁸*Independent Patriot*, November 22, 1826. Scott had been drawn into the quarrels over land claims.

⁴⁹*Missouri Republican*, March 28, May 2, 1825; July 27, 1826; *Missouri Intelligencer*, April 12, December 23, 1825, January 25, 1826, and other issues.

⁵⁰*Missouri Republican*, June 8, July 6, 1826. In his first congressional speech, Bates enunciated the principles of Jefferson. In regard to the mode of election of presidents, he said, "I will not say the Constitution is perfect, for no human work is so; but I am free to express the opinion that our liberties are more in danger from the prevailing zeal of innovation and experiment than from any bad principles contained in the Constitution." He believed that if the people failed to elect a president, the responsibility devolved upon the states in their sovereign capacity, and that "the vote for a president, in Congress, is emphatically the vote of that state." All of which meant that Bates supported the mode of election of Adams in 1825.

⁵¹This opposition was clearly revealed in the newspapers of the period. An article signed "E. F." in the *Missouri Intelligencer* of August 19, 1825, stated that Barton was re-elected because of the popular endorsement of his work against speculation and because the legislature did not want a future servant to be afraid to perform his duty. After this the fight against Barton continued.

Jackson, was triumphantly returned to the Senate.⁵² As someone said, "Benton, right or wrong, is the people's man."⁵³ His bill for the graduation of the price of public land helped to endear him to land-hungry Missourians. Then, too, apparently he had no rival for the office. Perhaps a good many felt as did the editor of the *Missouri Intelligencer*, who said:⁵⁴

We have ever been in favor of re-election, notwithstanding we have and do still differ with him on some political points. As a man of splendid talents and great industry as a member, we conceived the interests of the state would be eminently advanced by continuing him in a situation which he had so long filled with so much credit to himself and advantage to Missouri.

After the congressional election of 1826, the opponents of Clay and Adams increased their activities. Adams was accused of increasing the powers of the national government and consolidating it without regard for the rights of the states.⁵⁵

In Missouri, as throughout the nation, opponents of Clay and Adams hoped to leave nothing to chance and planned to arouse a great deal of enthusiasm. However, they failed to provide their leaders with a definite political program. Unfortunately, most of the information we have

⁵²The *Missouri Republican* of January 11, 1827, quoted a letter published in the *Richmond Whig* which said Benton was elected because of his land policy and because he had no rival. The *Missouri Republican* also said that a large majority of the members were individually opposed to Benton, but considered themselves bound by the wishes of the people as expressed in the August elections.

⁵³*Independent Patriot*, November 29, 1826.

⁵⁴*Missouri Intelligencer*, January 4, 1827.

⁵⁵*Missouri Intelligencer*, November 9, 1826, quoting Amos Kendall, editor of the *Frankfort (Kentucky) Argus*: "Ever since the administration of Jefferson, the government has been deviating gradually from its republican tack, until at length it would be difficult to recognize its principles in the conduct of any of the departments. A national bank was then thought to be unconstitutional and anti-republican; now it is the favorite of the government. Then, it was thought the state possessed, in relation to their reserved powers, some degrees of independence, to any national tribunal; now there is no act of sovereignty which a state can exercise in defense of itself against the encroachments of the general government, without being made responsible to the judiciary of that gov't through its officers, whom, to evade the plain meaning of the constitution, they effect to consider as private individuals, punishable in their private capacity for acts notoriously official, and done in obedience to laws of their state."

concerning the Jackson party campaign comes from the press which supported the Adams administration. The Jackson group lacked a satisfactory press and conducted most of its campaign through personal contacts, public addresses, and the use of handbills, many of which have not been preserved. Some attempt was made to strengthen the Jackson press in Missouri, but with very little success.

Judging from press accounts, the campaign for 1828 was well started in Missouri in 1827.⁸⁶ James Birch became editor of the *Fayette Western Monitor* "in the midst of the Hero's friends"⁸⁷ and thus became a rival of the editor of the *Missouri Intelligencer*. The *Jeffersonian* at Jefferson City sided with the Jackson group, but it was not a strong paper at that time.⁸⁸ In southeast Missouri the *Independent Patriot* professed to take an independent stand. In St. Louis the *Missouri Observer* and the *Missouri Republican* were published. In March, 1828, the *Missouri Observer* was discontinued and the *Missouri Intelligencer* said the *Monitor* was in financial straits.⁸⁹ Evidently, the Jackson group lacked funds and experienced, able editors. The *Missouri Intelligencer* and the *Missouri Republican*, supporters of the Adams administration, had able editors and were the strongest papers in the State. Thus, in Missouri, as throughout the nation, the principal newspapers opposed Jackson's election.

By July, 1827, John Wilson, editor of the *Missouri Intelligencer*, could say that "party" conflicts had risen to a great height, that "men, not measures, are the order of the day," and that "calm and considerate inquiry appears almost to have disappeared, while in their place is adopted an indiscriminate aspersion of the private character of distinguished meritorious individuals."⁹⁰

⁸⁶*Missouri Intelligencer*, July 5, 1827.

⁸⁷*Missouri Republican*, May 17, 1827: A group of politicians met in St. Louis to plan means for strengthening the Jackson press in Illinois and Missouri. Mr. Birch of the *St. Louis Enquirer* was "detailed to Fayette."

⁸⁸*Missouri Intelligencer*, October 28, 1825: The *Jeffersonian* was founded in St. Charles by Calvin Gunn, but was transferred to Jefferson City in 1826 when the capital was moved.

⁸⁹*Missouri Intelligencer*, March 28, 1828.

⁹⁰*Missouri Intelligencer*, July 5, 1827.

The Adams-Clay press clearly stated that their issues were a protective tariff and internal improvements. An attempt was made to convince the public that these were the time-honored policies of the United States.⁶¹ John Wilson of the *Missouri Intelligencer* said Benton once would have voted for "non-intercourse" in regard to foreign manufactures, but since his reconciliation with Jackson, he had declared the tariff should be for revenue only. Wilson declared if Jackson were elected he would "put down" the American system, which would necessitate the levying of a direct tax of \$10 per annum.⁶² The editor asserted further that the issue was one of the South against the East and West, and the question was whether the government should be administered "according to the principles laid down by Jefferson, and ever since approved by the American people, or its administration be radically changed." He said it mattered not so much who should be president as how the government should be administered.⁶³ This, however, was the view of the conservatives and did not represent the view of democratic frontiersmen. Men on the frontier wanted for office those men whom they knew and whom they could trust.

The toasts of the day are illustrative of the growing, crusading spirit of the time, although not too much weight should be given to them, since a toast did not always represent a majority of those present.⁶⁴ With this limitation in mind, an examination of these toasts is useful. Accounts of public dinners on the Fourth of July, the day dear to the hearts of patriots, are particularly valuable for the survey. The political sentiments expressed in the toasts proposed on the Fourth of July in 1827, presage those given on the "Fourth" in 1828. Among those proposed in Fayette in 1827 was the following: "The cause of General Jackson, a cause of principle, the cause of a majority against the minority; it

⁶¹*Missouri Intelligencer*, August 30, 1827.

⁶²*Missouri Intelligencer*, November 23, 1827.

⁶³*Missouri Intelligencer*, December 14, 1827.

⁶⁴The *Missouri Republican* of August 2, 1827, stated that there is no surety that some toasts were not hissed, for it was done at that time in other parts of the United States. In 1821, one group of celebrants refused to drink a toast in support of a bank because the majority was opposed to banking of all kinds.

is the cause of liberty, the cause of the constitution."⁶⁵ Another was: "The right of instruction—the rod is in the hands of the people to chastise those who violate it." A third was: "The delegation of Missouri in the Congress of the United States, may they ever bear in mind that a faithful adherence to their constituents is the surest guarantee to a continuance in office."

To the above highly appealing and emotionally convincing toasts, the administration forces could offer only the weak toast: "Henry Clay, the friend and advocate of Missouri into the Union of the states." A good toast, but weak, for a great democracy soon forgets eminent services of the past if not accompanied by continuous "good works." In Franklin,⁶⁶ Jackson men, in the language of a favorite diversion of the time, proposed the toast: "John Quincy Adams and Henry Clay—they won the game of tricks, though the honors were against them."

In Columbia,⁶⁷ men drank to the highly figurative and strangely mixed metaphor: "The virgin purity of elections—her preservation essential to the perpetuity of our government—cajoled by an European parasite—debauched by a libertine; she will in future avoid their incestuous embrace." Another toast given was: "The state of Missouri—always foremost in welding the links of the Union—Kentucky Clay won't do; we will take the clay on which old Hickory grows." And in the future home of the State university, the Adams men answered with the abstract, unemotional appeal: "The public mind—the only legitimate source of political power in the United States; may virtue and intelligence in copious streams continue always to mingle with it so as to preserve it pure and enlightened, and render it susceptible of repelling the insidious designs of artful demagogues." One can imagine the ringing enthusiasm in the tone of the man who gave the toast: "General Andrew Jackson, the hero and the patriot; the bold defender of New Orleans, and his country's rights; the pride of the west, the glory of America; he is worthy

⁶⁵*Missouri Intelligencer*, July 19, 1827.

⁶⁶*Missouri Intelligencer*, July 12, 1827.

⁶⁷*Missouri Intelligencer*, August 2, 1827.

of the highest office within the gift of the people." Of Adams it was commonly said:⁶⁸ "John Quincy Adams—Wise, dignified and virtuous, his conduct entitles him to the respect of the nation."

One characteristic of the West was its tendency to form voluntary public associations. When any serious question arose, a public meeting was held.⁶⁹ Thus, as controversy arose over the presidential election to be held in 1828, it was very natural that both political groups resorted to public meetings. These meetings were sometimes called on county court days and muster days of the militia.

The leaders of the Jackson group in Missouri planned a State rally at Jefferson City, to be held on January 8, 1828, in honor of the "Hero of New Orleans." The date was timely, except for the exigencies of Missouri weather and roads. The Whigs reluctantly adopted the same policy, but delayed their meeting until March.⁷⁰ Both groups called county meetings to select delegates to attend the State meeting. Of course, there were irregularities and not every county sent delegates to Jefferson City.⁷¹

The Jackson meeting was held on January 8, a date dear to the nation and to the political supporters of Jackson. The opposition press said the meeting was not representative of the State because only fifteen of the thirty counties were represented.⁷² However, this can be explained partly by the time of the year and the long distance some delegates had to travel over roads that were at times impassable.

⁶⁸*Missouri Intelligencer*, July 5, 1827: A meeting at Boonville.

⁶⁹*Missouri Intelligencer*, March 7, 1828: "It is a maxim long since established, that the people of this government have the right of assembling together, to express their views and wishes upon any political controversy whatever, at any time and place they may think fit; provided their meeting be conducted peaceably."

⁷⁰*Missouri Intelligencer*, December 7, 1827. A contributor said that he was usually opposed to such meetings because they caused neglect of private industry, engendered excitement, and produced personal strife; but he thought this meeting was different.

⁷¹*Missouri Republican*, January 10, 1827. It was said that Cape Girardeau was the only county in southern Missouri to adopt measures for representation, in Washington only the Ebonites had elected delegates, and only one township in either Ste. Genevieve county or in the upper Mississippi region had organized.

⁷²*Missouri Intelligencer*, January 25, 1828.

The first electoral district sent the largest number of representatives because they did not have far to go; the second district sent delegates from only two out of the nine counties; the third district, in southeast Missouri, sent delegates from five counties out of ten.⁷³

The administration meeting, held in Jefferson City on March 3, boasted an attendance of twenty out of thirty counties,⁷⁴ but the weather in March proved more favorable than in January.⁷⁵

The experience of both political groups in Missouri and other states in the campaign of 1828 helped to develop the political machinery known as the convention system,⁷⁶ which was retained until the adoption of direct primaries in the twentieth century. As early as January 25, 1827, the *Missouri Intelligencer* had advocated the following method of nominating candidates for county offices, as a means of avoiding expensive and time-consuming campaigns:⁷⁷

Let the people of each Township choose from amongst themselves one or more discreet persons, who shall meet those chosen in other Townships, at the center of the county, who shall nominate as many candidates as shall be necessary, regarding only their qualifications.

The machinery adopted in the presidential campaign of 1828 was an extension of such a plan to the State.

⁷³*Missouri Republican*, December 6, 1827. Delegates from counties in the Boone's Lick region outnumbered the others, naturally, because they did not have so far to go. Lafayette, Cole, Cooper, Callaway, Boone, Howard, and Chariton sent delegates. From western Missouri, delegates came from Jackson county; Ray, Clay, and Saline were not represented. In the second electoral district, only St. Louis and Franklin sent representatives. In the third district, representatives were sent from Washington, St. Francois, Wayne, Ste. Genevieve, and Cape Girardeau. The only large region not represented was that along the Mississippi river north of the mouth of the Missouri. Lincoln county delegates failed to attend. They had earlier gone to St. Louis, thinking a local meeting there was a State meeting.

⁷⁴*Missouri Intelligencer*, March 7, 1828; *Missouri Republican*, March 11, March 18, 1828.

⁷⁵Again, the first electoral district was well represented. Ray and Clay sent delegates, but Jackson and Saline were not represented. The second district sent delegates from five counties and from north of the mouth of the Missouri, including Montgomery, Marion, Pike, and Lincoln counties. St. Charles and Gasconade failed again. The third district sent delegates from six counties: Washington, St. Francois, Ste. Genevieve, Jefferson, Cape Girardeau, and New Madrid.

⁷⁶MacDonald, William, *Jacksonian Democracy*, p. 268.

⁷⁷*Missouri Intelligencer*, January 25, 1827.

In the campaign of 1828 in Missouri, mass meetings were held in the county and now and then in the township. The Jacksonians were known to have admitted women⁷⁸ and unnaturalized citizens⁷⁹ to their meetings. The county meeting selected temporary presiding officers and then a permanent president. The usual program included an address by a politically ambitious member and the formation of a set of resolutions as representative of the political sentiment of those present.⁸⁰ A committee was selected to present the resolutions, and the same committee suggested representatives to be sent to the State meeting. Local meetings nominated candidates for local and State offices.

The State meeting, or "rally," selected permanent State committees to carry on the campaign. They nominated presidential and vice-presidential candidates, selected presidential electors, and prepared an address which stated the views of the group. Plans were formulated for the complete organization of the State campaign through a State central committee, a district committee for each district, and a "committee of correspondence," or a "committee of vigilance," for each county.⁸¹ The latter harks back to the days when pre-emptioners controlled the land sales and to the days when governmental machinery was too inadequate to maintain peace and order. This "committee of vigilance" appeared as a party instrument as early as November, 1827,⁸² and so preceded State organization. Opponents of the Jackson group asserted that practically autocratic political power had been placed in the hands of the Jackson committee in each district.⁸³ Naturally, it took some time to perfect the new organization, and some persons refused to serve,

⁷⁸*Missouri Republican*, January 10, 1828: A township meeting in Ste. Genevieve admitted "ladies."

⁷⁹*Missouri Republican*, December 6, 1827: A Jackson meeting in St. Louis admitted acknowledged aliens.

⁸⁰*Missouri Intelligencer*, December 7, 1827: The accusation was made that sometimes these resolutions were not read at the meetings and often were not known until later except to some who signed them.

⁸¹*Missouri Intelligencer*, January 25, 1828; *Missouri Republican*, January 24, January 31, July 29, 1828; *Missouri Intelligencer*, January 11, August 1, 1828.

⁸²*Missouri Republican*, November 29, 1827.

⁸³The *Missouri Intelligencer* of January 25, 1828, accused them of "going the whole hog."

either because they did not really support Jackson, or because of local jealousies, or for personal and business reasons.⁸⁴ Undoubtedly, all was not harmony in the Jackson camp, for there were not sufficient honors for the many politically ambitious men.⁸⁵

The Jackson men thought first of controlling the nomination of electors in Missouri to insure the election of Jackson. They soon saw the political power that was gained from the practice begun in 1827 and 1828 of forcing all candidates for State offices to take a stand for or against Jackson. Consequently, through such a practice, they were able to set up control over the candidates for State and local offices.⁸⁶ This was a very important part of the revolution of 1828.

Doubtless, most of the opposition to this ruling of the Jackson group came from candidates of the administration group, whose chances for election to State offices were seriously threatened by this stand of the aggressive, intolerant leaders of the revolting Jacksonians. Much bitterness was aroused over the new question and even families⁸⁷ were divided on this issue of loyalty to a particular presidential candidate. Perhaps a large majority of the common people did believe that a candidate's support of Andrew Jackson, the great advocate of the common man, was a very cogent criterion

⁸⁴*Missouri Republican*, January 17, 1828: Elijah Harris, who had been placed in command of the "committee of vigilance" in Cape Girardeau, declined to serve, saying he thought the election of Jackson would be inexpedient and highly detrimental. *Missouri Republican*, March 4, 1828: Ralph Daugherty declined to serve as elector for the third district, saying he could not attend the convention. *Missouri Republican*, April 8, 1828: General Augustus Jones was elected in Daugherty's place.

⁸⁵*Missouri Intelligencer*, January 25, 1828: An editorial hinting that Colonel Nicholas S. Burckhardt was disappointed because he was not nominated for governor. Dr. William Carr Lane was forced to yield to Spencer Pettis in the candidacy for congressman.

⁸⁶*Missouri Intelligencer*, December 7, 1827; *Missouri Republican*, February 26, 1828: The Jacksonians of St. Louis secretly issued a circular to influential members of their party accusing their representative, Edward Bates, of supporting the Adams administration. Some "up-river country" candidate was recommended to replace him. The contents of the circular were made public when a copy was sent by mistake to Dr. Israel McGready of Potosi, an Adams man. *Missouri Intelligencer*, December 7, 1828: An article signed "Boon" said it was known that the Jackson men planned to meet in Jefferson City and dispose of all the offices of the State.

⁸⁷*Missouri Intelligencer*, July 4, 1828: An article signed "Cortes" stated that, brothers and fathers and sons were divided on the question.

for determining his qualifications for any office. The common man, consequently, might honestly doubt the ability and honesty of any candidate who did not support the democratic Jackson against the aristocratic Adams.

A classical statement of the arguments against the rule of party loyalty, which the partisan Jackson leaders had initiated, was made to the voters of Cape Girardeau by N. W. Watkins, half-brother of Henry Clay. With prophetic political insight, he said he decidedly opposed making loyalty to a particular presidential candidate a question in the election of State and local officers. No good could result from it. He said:⁸⁸

Let it mingle with our local concerns, and everything will have to be decided with reference to it—confusion will prevail throughout the land, and amid the war of passion and rage of party, the public good will be lost sight of, and our best interests sacrificed. It does seem to me to be a poor recommendation to any man, to say that he claims support of the people, merely because he intends to vote for Mr. Adams or Mr. Jackson, especially when he asks for a station which cannot influence the election in any way. . . . I have never attached myself to any particular party or faction. I am coming forward now, not at the solicitation of either, but because I am fond of public life, and do not wish to be put down and crushed, in consequence of not agreeing with some men in their choice for president; and because I have been solicited by citizens from various parts of the country, attached to different political interests, to whose wishes I could not turn a deaf ear.

Naturally, with so much potential power in such an organization, ambitious men tried to take advantage of it to further personal and selfish interests.⁸⁹ Birch of the *Western Monitor* had secured a place on the Jackson State committee, and central Missouri attempted seemingly to dominate the policy of the Jackson group.⁹⁰ The determination of the leaders to concentrate the full voting strength of their group on one candidate was the cause of considerable heartburning, especially among those ambitious to secure the

⁸⁸*Missouri Intelligencer*, July 25, 1828.

⁸⁹*Missouri Intelligencer*, December 7, 1827: The general motive was to "raise into political notice some more humble aspirant to office, who it seems resided North or West of St. Charles."

⁹⁰*Missouri Intelligencer*, January 25, 1828.

office of congressman. Ultimately, the Jackson men agreed to support Spencer Pettis of the first district.⁹¹

The meetings held during 1827 and 1828 harboured the democratic principles and policies of politically conscious citizens. A perusal of addresses and resolutions given at the various meetings reveals many of the charges made against Adams. Opponents of Adams in Missouri recognized that his election by the House was both constitutional and legal,⁹² but they resented a technicality which defeated the wishes of the majority, for Jackson had received a larger electoral vote than any other candidate.

One Jackson meeting passed the following resolution:⁹³

Resolved, that John Quincy Adams does not hold his present office by the vote of the people; and that the possession and exercise of power without their consent, is an open usurpation, which should be peaceably and constitutionally resisted.

Another issue that developed on the democratic frontier was the right of the people to instruct their representatives how to vote. Representatives were influenced unduly by public meetings or, in the case of national representatives, by the general assembly. The theory of the right of popular control over public officials and their policies of government was definitely pronounced in an article published in the *Missouri Intelligencer* of December 14, 1827. The contributor firmly asserted that it was⁹⁴

. . . the right and duty of citizens to scrutinize the conduct of public men, and freely express their sentiments on the principles and policy of their government, and under the constitution, to remedy existent evils,

⁹¹*Missouri Intelligencer*, July 11, 1828. Pettis had been announced as the Jackson candidate for Congress, although he declared he asked for no vote given on account of Jackson. The committee in St. Louis had declared in favor of Dr. William Carr Lane of St. Louis, but upon Thomas H. Benton's objection that St. Louis already had one representative and two senators in Washington, Pettis was given the support of the Jackson organization. *Missouri Republican*, July 29, 1828. *Missouri Intelligencer*, August 1, 1828.

⁹²Benton, Thomas H., *Thirty Years' View*, Vol. I, pp. 47-48.

⁹³*Missouri Republican*, November 29, 1827. *Independent Patriot*, July 16, 1825: Congressman Samuel Houston said he admired Jackson, but that he thought the defeat of the latter was not so important as that "the sovereign will of the people (till now) the almighty voice of this great nation . . . has been set at defiance."

⁹⁴*Missouri Intelligencer*, December 14, 1827.

by withdrawing their confidence from such as misuse the trust reposed in them. It is irreconcilable with reason to suppose a man friendly to the best interests of his country, who would knowingly entrust the management of those interests to their worst enemy, and thereby assist in their destruction.

At a meeting of the Jackson group in Chariton, Adams was accused of denying the right of representatives to be subservient to the will of their constituents, "of pronouncing that the representative should not be palsied by the will of the people," and of saying that "he should not be amenable to them for his conduct."⁸⁵

According to administration supporters the Jacksonians in Missouri accused Adams of various "frivolous" offenses. He was denounced for having been educated in Europe and accused openly of having drawn money improperly from the United States Treasury and of having spent \$25,000 on the "East Room." A general complaint was made against his high-handed and unconstitutional measures. It was said that Jacksonians accused him of proposing to give Great Britain free navigation of the Mississippi, of opposing the purchase of Louisiana, of having ceded away Texas,⁸⁶ of having lost the West Indian trade,⁸⁷ and of having recommended a Panama mission which might bring about international difficulties. Adams was charged with being extravagant, unfriendly to state rights, and favorable to consolidation. Jackson adherents denounced him for having recommended an observatory, "a lighthouse of the skies," for advocating voyages of discovery for scientific purposes, and for recommending a national university. Finally, he was said to have opposed the admission of Missouri to the Union, and to have reserved various lead mines and alternate sections of iron lands from sale.⁸⁸ Sometimes the resolutions against

⁸⁵*Missouri Intelligencer*, January 11, 1828: An article signed "Discipulus" gave an account of the meeting in Chariton.

⁸⁶*Missouri Intelligencer*, April 11, 1828: An address made at a meeting of the Adams party in Jefferson City.

⁸⁷*Missouri Intelligencer*, February 29, 1828: An Adams meeting in Boonville.

⁸⁸*Missouri Intelligencer*, April 11, 1828: An address at an Adams meeting in Jefferson City.

the administration were couched in vague generalizations such as the following:⁹⁹

Resolved, That, peaceably assembled as we are in the exercise of our constitutional rights, we feel that the present deranged condition of our national politics, forcibly presses upon the people the necessity of making an effort, in their sovereign capacity, to correct the alarming abuses of public confidence, which has been practised upon them, and to arrest the dangerous doctrines now maintained by the ruling aristocracy.

Democratic principles and policies were developed by the Jackson men during the campaign. Exceptional meetings admitted women and unnaturalized citizens.¹⁰⁰ Usually, a committee from the group drafted resolutions which represented their views.¹⁰¹ The committee for resolutions sometimes nominated the delegates who were to attend the rally in Jefferson City.¹⁰² The address before the Jackson meeting in St. Louis was made by a circuit judge who had opposed relief legislation in 1821.¹⁰³ The Jackson men were loyal to the constitution and the national government but demanded that the officers should be selected by the majority and that their policies should conform to the wishes of the majority.¹⁰⁴ In one place they made use of printed tickets.¹⁰⁵

As heretofore stated, Jackson had the vote of men of the frontier type in Missouri, because they admired his courage and his military success, and because they trusted that he would maintain a policy that would perpetuate the social, economic, and political ideals and customs that were dear to them. The faith the people placed in Jackson is well illustrated in their resolution to support for the presidency the

⁹⁹*Missouri Republican*, November 29, 1827: A Jackson meeting in St. Louis, November 26, 1827.

¹⁰⁰*Missouri Republican*, January 10, 1828: Women were present at a meeting in Ste. Genevieve.

¹⁰¹*Missouri Republican*, November 29, 1827.

¹⁰²*Missouri Republican*, December 6, 1827.

¹⁰³*Missouri Republican*, December 6, 1827.

¹⁰⁴The *Missouri Republican* of January 10, 1828, charged that some Jackson meetings were sparsely attended, and asked, "Will a body representing a fraction of the people be able to form a ticket for the whole, for a party that demands an absolute majority as the people's right?"

¹⁰⁵*Missouri Intelligencer*, August 9, 1828: "By means of printed tickets, it is believed the votes for the Jackson candidates in this Township, were increased at least one hundred beyond what they would otherwise have received."

man who would "not hesitate to apply such remedies as may be found commensurate with the evils of the dangerous doctrines maintained by the ruling aristocracy."¹⁰⁶

While in Congress in 1823 and 1824, Jackson had voted for internal improvements and a protective tariff.¹⁰⁷ When forced to give an opinion on the tariff during the presidential campaign of 1824, he cautiously said:¹⁰⁸

I am in favor of a judicious examination and revision of it; and so far as the tariff bill before us embraces the design of fostering, protecting, and preserving within ourselves the means of national defence and independence, particularly in a state of war, I would advocate and support it.

In 1828, when pressed for a definite statement of his views, Jackson said they were the same that he held in 1823 and 1824. His further statement was that "to preserve our invaluable constitution, and be prepared to repel the invasions of a foreign foe, by the practices of economy and the cultivation within ourselves, of the means of natural defence, should be, it seems to me, the leading objects of any system which aspires to the name of 'American,' and of every prudent administration of our government."¹⁰⁹ The frontiersmen, being opportunists, were willing to accept this vague statement. They had faith that Jackson would preserve their country and its constitution and respect their own rights and privileges. Jackson had fought the enemies of the country and could be relied upon in time of military danger. This assurance was a very vital thing in the minds of the people. As early as 1828, Missouri frontiersmen were already becoming restive for the annexation of the rich loess valley of the Platte region,¹¹⁰ and it is possible that Jackson was looked to for support. Missourians had also begun to feel the need of protection for their Santa Fe trade. They wanted a liberal land policy, one of permanent pre-emption. Adams, in almost four years, had done nothing about the

¹⁰⁶ *Missouri Republican*, November 29, 1827.

¹⁰⁷ MacDonald, *Jacksonian Democracy*, p. 38.

¹⁰⁸ *Independent Patriot*, July 10, 1824.

¹⁰⁹ *Missouri Republican*, April 22, 1828.

¹¹⁰ The Indians relinquished their claims to the Platte region to the United States government in 1836, and the land was transferred to Missouri in 1837.

graduation of the price of land and had made no promises for the future. To be sure, Adams came from a section opposed to a more liberal land policy. Jackson was a westerner and understood the need and greed for land. As for other problems of the frontier, the frontier democrats of Missouri were ready to trust Jackson's understanding and willingness to help.

The administration group, however, continued to press Jacksonians for a more specific statement of the policies their candidate would follow if he were elected president.¹¹¹ They insisted that whereas the followers of Jackson voiced their opposition to the tariff, he maintained a "cautious, ambiguous, and *ominous* silence." The Jackson group, nevertheless, claimed to uphold "that independency of thought and action that belong to men of patriotic and upright purpose—the usual attendant of integrity and ability, which disdains to obtain its object by covert and indirect means."¹¹² More specifically, one Adams group asked what Jackson meant by a "judicious tariff."¹¹³

The State administration committee issued the following statement:¹¹⁴

Although the supporters of Gen. Jackson in this state have not ventured *publicly* to deny the power, or disapprove the policy of the General Government, to facilitate internal commerce by the construction of roads and canals, and protect American manufacturers by imposing adequate duties on foreign fabrics, it is not to be disguised, that Gen. Jackson receives his principal support in other states, from those who have at all times resisted these measures, and others here and elsewhere, who were formerly the avowed friends of manufactures and Internal Improvements, and have suddenly, without any apparent cause, joined the old enemies of both. By the party thus formed, principles hostile to state rights have been imputed to Mr. Adams, because he advocates the promotion of Internal Improvement, by the General Government, and is friendly to a regulation of the tariff of duties with a view to the encouragement of American manufactures, and his opinions and recommendations

¹¹¹ *Missouri Republican*, January 24, 1828.

¹¹² *Missouri Republican*, January 24, 1828: An administration meeting in Potosi.

¹¹³ *Missouri Intelligencer*, March 7, 1828: An administration meeting in Fulton.

¹¹⁴ *Missouri Republican*, March 18, 1828.

in relation to these great interests of the Union are clamorously urged against him as "tending to sweep us into the gulf of consolidation."

The Jackson leaders in no state,¹¹⁵ however hard pressed, could be driven to a statement that might have divided their group. Regardless of the jibes of their opponents, the Jacksonians continued their campaign on the popular issue of the right of the majority to select their rulers. Equal weight came from the belief that Jackson, as a westerner, would conduct the government in the interest of westerners.

The opposing forces whistled to keep up their courage. They professed to see a general desertion from the ranks of "Old Hickory." By April, it was claimed that as the desertion from Jackson became more evident, "those friends of his who have nailed themselves to the flagstaff of the military ship, become more warm and vociferous." Consequently, the political feeling in the upper counties of the State was decidedly more excited than four months before.¹¹⁶ Adams' strength seemed to wane as the Jackson group added to its avowed members. At the same time, enthusiasm rapidly increased, especially in the upper counties along the Missouri river, where frontier emotionalism was given free vent in the political campaign between a hero of the militia and an aristocratic easterner.

The campaign of 1828 between Adams-Clay Republicans and "Jackson men" was marked with much intolerance and bitterness, as was to be expected at a time of revolt. There was strife in the State between the supporters of Benton and Barton.¹¹⁷ The rival editors of the *Missouri Intelligencer* and the *Western Monitor* were especially bitter, and the *Missouri Intelligencer* carried many articles of acrid personal attack.¹¹⁸ Concerning the leaders of his hilarious, disorderly campaign, one critic said, "Those yelping jackalls are usually employed by men of higher aims (seeking high offices) to

¹¹⁵Bassett, John Spencer, *Life of Andrew Jackson*, Vol. II, pp. 375-376.

¹¹⁶*Missouri Intelligencer*, April 4, 1828.

¹¹⁷*Missouri Republican*, February 7, February 26, 1828.

¹¹⁸*Missouri Intelligencer*, January 18, August 1, August 9, August 29, September 12, October 24, 1828.

bring up voters to the polls for their use."¹¹⁹ The frontiersmen enjoyed a fight, whether on a battlefield or in private quarrels and duels. In the same way, they enjoyed keen competition with their fellows, either for economic advantage or for political preferment. Apparently, in the excitement of the campaign, newspapers and individuals made charges that could not be substantiated,¹²⁰ and thereby engendered much ill-will. Discussion centered on the presidential election, and State issues were practically ignored.

The toasts of 1827 gave the Jackson campaign a good start, and the administration men had no hope of bettering their record in 1828. Enthusiasm for Jackson was food for itself. On July 4, 1828, in St. Louis, where Adams was stronger than in any other part of the State, the irascible, hilarious Irish "agreed to a convivial evening" together.¹²¹ Proud that Ireland "gave birth to the father of Andrew Jackson," they, in their usual carefree and unstudied manner of speaking, offered the following toasts: "The brave sons of Erin—who made the bold attempt for liberty in '98—they will not be refused a shelter under the administration of Andrew Jackson as the next President of the United States" and "Success to the Hero of New Orleans—who proved to the world, that American Hickory is tougher than British oak, and who saved that city from the plunderers of beauty and booty."

Both heated and humorous were the toasts made at a Jackson meeting near Fayette¹²² on the Fourth of July, the day of all days for the American frontiersmen. Those Missourians were on an emotional spree because of a campaign and gained only an added stimulus from a public dinner attended by some 1,000 enthusiastic partisans, and from the numerous toasts of beer, wine, and whiskey which were drunk in the vintage of the country. Of this dinner the editor of the *Missouri Intelligencer* said, not without envy:

¹¹⁹*Missouri Republican*, October 21, 1828: An article signed "A Farmer of St. Charles."

¹²⁰*Missouri Intelligencer*, March 28, 1828.

¹²¹*Missouri Republican*, July 15, 1828: A meeting composed mostly of Sons of Erin. Toasts were drunk amidst hilarity, humor, and good feeling.

¹²²*Missouri Intelligencer*, July 25, 1828; *Missouri Republican*, July 22, 1828.

It would seem that nearly all who attended, went with their mouths so full of *Jackson*, that when they opened, the Hero's name popped out with the noise and fermentation of a beer bottle, when the cork is extracted. On ordinary occasions it may be difficult for some to think of a suitable sentiment; but on this occasion the "Hero" furnished such a prolific theme, that he must have been an ignoramus indeed, who could not have said "*Success to Old Hickory!*"—"The Hero of Two Wars!"—"Huzza for Jackson!"

The following toast was proposed by John Ryland of the State committee: "Henry Clay at Baltimore. The genius of war, pestilence, famine, and any other scourges. Is there not some bolt in the magazine of Heaven, reddened with peculiar wrath, to blast the man who builds his greatness on his country's ruin?" John P. Morris, who was bitterly disliked by John Wilson of the *Intelligencer*, offered the toast: "True and genuine republicans throughout the Union. With Andrew Jackson at the helm, & such faithful sentinels as George Kremer, John Randolph, Thomas P. Moore, &c. on the watch towers of our political institutions, we have nothing to fear! Although sold and actually transferred by that knot of corruptionists, Adams, Clay & Webster, our Jubilee, the fourth of March, 1829, is close at hand." And then one of the Jackson men "out-Heroded Herod" in his toast: "To his Majesty John Quincy Adams. May the skins of Kings be manufactured into drum heads to beat Republicans to arms." Another toast, of uncertain authorship, was: "That band of corruptionists, Adams, Clay, and Webster. May they be speedily banished by the indignant voice of millions of republicans to the Island of St. Helena, with an outfit of Binns, Hammond and Pleasants to give them consolation, and may their daily food be tainted Codfish and frost-bitten potatoes."¹²³ There seems to be no question that all the Jackson men were enjoying themselves thoroughly, and equally no question that the administration men were disconcerted, if not hopeless.

¹²³*Missouri Intelligencer*, July 25, 1828. The toast was reported as made by T. W. Belt, but it was understood that Mr. Belt was not present and not in favor of such a sentiment.

But not all the meetings were like the one at Fayette. At Boonville,¹²⁴ the dignified celebration of the Fourth was opened with prayer by the Reverend Mr. Cockran. The Declaration of Independence was read by Littleberry Hendricks, an administration leader, who also delivered the oration. Two typical toasts were: "General Andrew Jackson—the inestimable gift of God to a convulsed world," and "The President of the United States—a wise politician and a good man."

The struggle in 1828 was quite evidently one between a conservative and aristocratic group on the one hand, and, on the other, a liberal and democratic group representing frontier ideals. That the Adams men considered themselves of the former group is shown in the reports of their meetings, for the attendance was said to be of gentlemen who decorously and carefully discussed and weighed the issues of the day, and who in the end allowed reason to prevail. A few excerpts taken from their reports prove this.

It was reported that a meeting in Clay county of one hundred or more celebrants, including a dozen or more Jackson men, was quite orderly, and nothing occurred to mar the harmony and good feeling pervading those present.¹²⁵ In spite of the inclement weather, an administration meeting in Howard county was attended by 250 or 300 inhabitants.¹²⁶ They were the aged and independent farmers, who were lending their support to those who, they thought, were trying to prevent the people of the country from being blinded and led astray by means of a graduation bill, amendments to the constitution, and various measures.¹²⁷ The leaders of the administration party in St. Louis included conservatives of such rank and respectability as Colonel Auguste Chouteau, Pierre Chouteau, Jr., Major Thomas Biddle, John Mullanphy, Colonel John O'Fallon, and George McGunnele.¹²⁸

The speaker at a Boonville meeting pictured the administration men as weighing the matter unemotionally and de-

¹²⁴*Missouri Intelligencer*, August 9, 1828.

¹²⁵*Missouri Intelligencer*, February 29, 1829.

¹²⁶*Missouri Intelligencer*, January 24, 1828.

¹²⁷*Missouri Intelligencer*, January 11, 1828.

¹²⁸*Missouri Republican*, November 29, 1827.

ciding that Adams was undoubtedly and peculiarly well-fitted for office. He said:¹²⁹

In times of political excitement, when feelings and passion occupy the place of reason and calm reflection, mankind will always be too much actuated by intemperate zeal in endeavoring to sustain the cause of the respective parties to which they belong. He who can on such occasions divest himself of prejudices and partialities and enquire after truth as with a mind previously unoccupied, has obtained over himself an important self control. . . . Our present dignified Chief Magistrate may not be our first favorite, but his greatest enemies will not deny that he has the talents, and they must admit the peculiar fitness of his qualification for office.

One cannot imagine the supporters of Jackson coolly weighing their favorite as the administration forces did in the following:¹³⁰

Although we have no great personal predilections for Mr. Adams, and do not indiscriminately approve of all his opinions and recommendations, we cannot withhold our approbation of the leading measures and general policy of the Administration. And in comparing him with his competitor, with a view to the question, which is best qualified for the first office in the nation, which is more likely to administer the Government as to promote the prosperity and happiness of the people, we cannot overlook his eminent qualifications, his meritorious services, his unvarying habits of reflection, his intimate and particular acquaintance with the public measures and policy of the Government for the last forty years, his knowledge of the resources and various interests of the nation, and the pledges he has given of steady attachment to our political institutions and reverence for the paramount obligation of the Constitution.

The newspapers published during the campaign give a vivid picture of the noisy, hilarious, enthusiastic public meetings of the democratic Jackson party, in contrast with the lack of enthusiasm expressed by administration meetings and the administration press. The following is a good example of this contrast:¹³¹

The Jackson men make *such an uproar*; they are so desperate in their stakes; they exult so extravagantly; whether they win or lose they

¹²⁹*Missouri Intelligencer*, February 20, 1828: A meeting of the Adams party in Cooper county, at Boonville, February 22, 1828.

¹³⁰*Missouri Intelligencer*, April 25, 1828: An anti-Jackson convention in Missouri.

¹³¹*Missouri Intelligencer*, October 24, 1828.

claim the victory so loudly; and boast and brag so prodigally; and they induce many quiet, peace-loving people to think there is no use in zeal and exertion, for that no zeal or exertion can carry the vote for the Administration.

When the day for election arrived in August, there was no question concerning the returns, as was later conceded by the editor of the *Missouri Republican* in the following statement:¹³²

A distinguished man of the Opposition has said, that such is the strength of the Jackson party, and such the materials of which it is composed, that a *mere man of straw* can be elected to office, in this state, if he should happen to belong to that party. Little as we are disposed to acquiesce in the moral or political infallibility of that man, we must accord our full consent to the justice of the observation. . . .

We have said, that this was a trial of strength between the two parties, and so we are willing it should be regarded. We as candidly admit, that it was not suffered to operate upon some of the friends of Jackson in St. Louis—and for this we honor them. Everywhere else, however, "the question" had its full force. The Jacksonians were indefatigable in their exertions to bring every man into the field. They have swelled the number of their votes as much as possible, and have, perhaps, obtained 1,500 majority, all told.

The day of election was a gala one, no doubt, throughout the entire State and nation as men gathered in numbers never before heard of, to perform their duty as citizens of the country and to make sure "the will of the people" should be expressed in unmistakable terms.¹³³ In Missouri, apparently, it was a disorderly occasion with plenty of drinking by men who were already overheated. As one expressed it, the Jackson fever was at its height.¹³⁴ A vivid picture of the day at Fayette has been preserved in the files of the *Missouri Intelligencer*. In Fayette, at the home of James Birch, the chairman of the State committee, secret plans were made to celebrate the day, for the outcome was evidently unquestioned, and to overwhelm the administration men with chagrin and envy. They planned that the election day should be the

¹³²*Missouri Republican*, August 12, 1828.

¹³³MacDonald, *Jacksonian Democracy*, pp. 32-42.

¹³⁴*Missouri Intelligencer*, August 15, 1828.

climax of the hilarious campaign. There was a parade of the Jackson men on horseback, dressed in hunting shirts, their faces flushed with enthusiastic expectation, and from their "frequent libations at the shrine of Bacchus." Flourishing hickory sticks over their heads, with wild cries of "Old Hickory," they made a circuit of the courthouse, and rode in among the crowd of voters and onlookers, much to the discomfort of some of those present. Undoubtedly, the majority of the Jackson voters felt no condemnation for an honest expression of feeling, even when made under the stimulation of several "drams."¹⁸³

There is no doubt that the democratic Jackson men who won the campaign had an exceedingly good time doing it. Their leaders were carried into office on a wave of enthusiasm, while the people advanced the leaders of the conservative group "to the degree of private citizens."¹⁸⁴ The Adams men conceded the victory to Jackson before the vote was counted, which was an interesting indication of the success of their campaign policy. When counted, the official vote of Missouri was found to be 8,372, or 71 per cent for Jackson, and 3,407, or 29 per cent for Adams, which is indicative of the Jackson landslide and the weight of the democratic revolution in Missouri. Outside of St. Louis, the mercantile center of the State, Jackson received 74 per cent and Adams 26 per cent of the votes cast. Within St. Louis, Jackson received 69.8 per cent of the votes and Adams 30.2 per cent. Thus, the State as a whole, and even industrial St. Louis, gave Jackson an overwhelming majority, which proved that the entire

¹⁸³*Missouri Intelligencer*, August 29, 1828: It was told that James Birch, the most prominent Jacksonian, became so intoxicated that he forgot his position as one of the leading men of the State, and arming himself with a knife, "à la John Randolph," he publicly declared he could "whip" any administration man in the country. Then, as the story goes, he shed tears, and even inflicted a personal wound. Thus did one Jacksonian democrat in Missouri celebrate, according to his own published apology, after having "spent his nights at the lamp and his days in his study, humbly yet zealously striving to repeal their Heaven daring Calumnies and drive corruption from the councils of the natives." He acknowledged that he might have given too unrestrained vent to his feelings at the "glorious triumph of principle and patriotism over intrigue and corruption," but ordinary ceremonious restraint might surely be waived when "speaking of the scavengers upon whose lies a virtuous people were thus indelibly stamping their indignation."

¹⁸⁴*Missouri Intelligencer*, April 5, 1827.

State was dominated by democratic frontier ideals. A comparatively large vote was polled, for in 1824 the vote represented 5 per cent of the population and in 1818 it represented more than 8 per cent.¹³⁷ In the nation at large, Jackson won overwhelmingly.

The people had chosen "General Andrew Jackson—the inestimable gift of God to man," as he had been called in Missouri. It rested with the future to prove whether the new government would be able to drive out from Washington "the money changers," aristocrats from both the North and the South, and whether it was to be administered in the interest of the common man, whose voting power had been much enlarged and whose faith in himself had been increased since Jefferson had talked of the right of the majority to rule.

Jackson did not disappoint his public. He went to Washington wearing his "widower's weeds," as became a virtuous man in that day, and carrying with him his Rachel's picture and her Bible. For the first time, the people felt that the city of Washington belonged to them and not to the aristocrats alone, who had theretofore maintained possession. His first message to Congress seemed a harbinger of the establishment of an order based on frontier ideals. Of this message the *St. Louis Beacon* said:¹³⁸

It is, that, since the inauguration of Andrew Jackson we have beheld in the professions and in the conduct of our chief magistrate, a recurrence of those good old doctrines, which, in the hour of foreign hostility and domestic treason, served and saved the Republic. Again, we are told, and we rejoice that we are so told, that the different official stations of our government were created, not for the benefit of individuals, but for national purposes. Again we hear the salutary truth announced, from the summit of political elevation and ambition, that long continued and uninterrupted possession of office is calculated to generate imbecility and corruption. The triumphant-note has sounded, before which, as at a blast from the magic horn, sunk and vanished the towers and castles and gaudy habitations which the enchantments of vice and sorcery had con-

¹³⁷This is only an approximation. The percentage vote of 1824 is based on a census taken by the State which gave the population as 68,176. (See *Private Acts*, 3rd G. A., 1st Sess., 1824-25, pp. 41-43.) For the percentage vote of 1828, the census of 1830 is used and therefore the actual percentage of the vote according to population is greater than given here.

¹³⁸*St. Louis Beacon*, January 2, 1830.

jured up to cover their native worthlessness and deformity. Come what will, we have heard a warning voice, calling us back to the path which our fathers trod, but from which our foot-steps were fast swerving. May it save us from misfortune and disgrace.

Thus did one leading organ of the Jackson men place its unconditional approval on Jackson, though in vague and general terms. It remained to be seen whether all those who had talked "loud and long" and given their support to Jackson in Missouri in the hilarious campaign of 1828 would be able to follow unreservedly in his footsteps. In addition, time was to show to what extent the Jackson State politicians were able to hold all their supporters to vote unreservedly for measures and candidates dictated to them, not by an aristocracy of wealth and learning, but by an oligarchy of self-appointed political henchmen within the State and by the autocratic Thomas Hart Benton in national affairs.

Within the State, the Jackson men won an overwhelming victory, partly because of the organization of their party and the required pledge. Governor Miller was re-elected without opposition, an indication that the people were reasonably well satisfied with his legislative and administrative policies of the past two years. Friends of Governor Miller proclaimed him to be "a sound politician, an incorruptable patriot, and an honest man."¹³⁹ The campaign involved no important State issues, and by a well-organized campaign the Jackson group gained control in the general assembly.¹⁴⁰ Thus the officers of Missouri in 1828 were men elected by people who had given a 71 per cent vote to Jackson for president, and the majority of whom professed to believe in the right of the people to rule through popularly chosen officers, who must follow the wishes of the people when such wishes were unequivocally expressed.

As has been stated, the campaign of 1828 in Missouri was a contest between a conservative aristocratic group supporting Adams for president and a democratic, liberty-loving, equality-demanding group supporting Jackson. The

¹³⁹*Missouri Intelligencer*, July 19, 1827.

¹⁴⁰*Missouri Intelligencer*, October 21, 1828.

Jackson party of 1828 grew out of a democratic revolt against the Republican party following 1815. They believed that elections should be frequent and, theoretically, that there should be a rotation in office, in order that as many as possible should have an opportunity to secure the honors and emoluments of office. Few men, they believed, could long withstand the miasma of temptations that surround a long term of office, and the public might hope for virtuous rulers if the term of office were short. Jackson men not only believed the people should rule, but were determined that they should. Missouri Jacksonians expected their State and national officers to formulate a policy and administer the government in such a manner as to perpetuate the customs and ideals which had been established in frontier America and which they believed would further the social and economic interests of the majority of the people. If their officers failed in their duty, they were to give way to a new set of popularly chosen officers.

BUSINESS TECHNIQUES IN THE SANTA FE TRADE

BY LEWIS E. ATHERTON

Merchants located in Missouri naturally became interested in the Santa Fe trade because of its close connections with the State. Every year, until the railroads ended the need of such transportation, caravans set out from the Missouri river towns on the thousand mile journey to Santa Fe and other trading centers in the Spanish provinces to the southwest. This trade colored local merchandising efforts in Missouri to a much greater extent than would have been the case if it had been widely dispersed. A Columbia, Missouri, paper in October of 1834 announced that the fall company of Santa Fe traders, under the command of A. Kerr, had just returned, bringing over \$200,000 in specie. The one hundred and forty men in the party had devoted their attention on the homeward journey to the care of a drove of mules and several wagonloads of wool taken in exchange for merchandise.¹ The small towns along the river, through which such caravans travelled, did not exceed 1,000 in population, and the Santa Fe trade, therefore, was a great stimulus to their business life.

Not all the men engaging in the trade were Missourians, but many Missouri merchants supplemented their regular business activities by sales to the traders. How much this meant to the local storekeeper is evidenced by the sales of James Aull of Lexington, Missouri. By the time the caravan was ready to set out in May of 1830, he had sold between \$8,000 and \$10,000 worth of goods to the men at a twenty-five per cent advance over Philadelphia prices. These were sold on a credit of six months without interest, although the notes were to bear ten per cent interest after that time until

¹*Missouri Intelligencer* (Columbia), October 18, 1834. (This Missouri newspaper was first published at Franklin from April 23, 1819, to June 22, 1826, at Fayette from June 29, 1826, to April 9, 1830, and at Columbia after May 4, 1830.)

paid.² In 1832, Bent and St. Vrain, Santa Fe traders, bought \$842 worth of supplies from Aull, promising to pay for these within ten months.³ For a man operating with a small stock of merchandise, these sales were of great significance.

Advertisements in Missouri newspapers show that merchants were keenly alive to the advantages of the trade. St. Louis business men gained a share in the sales by advertising in the papers of the small towns from which the caravans set out. The Franklin paper, in the spring of 1825, carried a two-inch advertisement of Ingram and Reily of St. Louis, announcing a large supply of Santa Fe goods for sale at low prices for cash. In the same issue, another St. Louis firm, Smith and Knox, explained that they had purchased a large assortment of goods in Philadelphia and New York expressly for the Santa Fe market and were sure their prices were as reasonable as those to be found elsewhere.⁴ Franklin was the place from which most of the caravans left in that year, and the number of St. Louis advertisements addressed to traders indicates that St. Louis was the origin of much of the goods taken on the journey. Local merchants also advertised. In 1828, James Harrison and Company announced the opening of a new store at Fayette, Missouri, with a supply of goods purchased in Philadelphia. A large quantity of articles suitable for the Santa Fe trade was included in the new stock, and sales would be made as cheaply and on as accommodating terms as traders could obtain elsewhere.⁵

Many merchants interested both in the Santa Fe trade and in local business bought their supplies directly in the eastern cities, and also frequently filled orders for other traders. The firm of Marmaduke and Sappington illustrates the manner in which all these activities were combined. As early as October, 1827, they began to plan for a Santa Fe trip the following spring. Thomas McMahan, a local hatmaker, agreed

²James Aull Letter Book B: Entry of May 7, 1830. (The Aull business records are in the possession of the Public Library and Historical Association of Lexington, Missouri.)

³James Aull Day Book, 1833-35: Note of Bent and St. Vrain, dated September 1, 1832.

⁴Missouri Intelligencer (Franklin), April 12, 1825.

⁵Missouri Intelligencer (Fayette), March 14, 1828.

to put in 350 waterproof "rosum" hats at \$3.50 each; 150 waterproof "rosum" hats, napped with raccoon fur, at \$3 each; and 150 glue-stiffened hats at \$2.75 each. Marmaduke and Sappington would each contribute between \$1,600 and \$1,800 worth of merchandise, profits and losses on the venture to be shared in proportion to the capital involved.

These men were just getting started in business as merchants in Saline county, and as their capital was small they had not as yet considered it advisable to spend the money necessary to go east and buy in the markets there. But Alex McCausland, a merchant of Franklin, Missouri, made the trip in 1827 and hoped to profit by buying orders for other merchants. Consequently, on December 11, he wrote to Meredith M. Marmaduke of this firm, mentioning that Marmaduke had made him a proposition to buy Santa Fe goods. He was bringing in \$4,000 worth of supplies for other storekeepers for a similar purpose and wanted to see Marmaduke before leaving for the East. The latter was just a young merchant and none too sure of his own business judgment; so he replied to McCausland's letter with considerable asperity. In his estimation, it was McCausland who had made the proposition. As well as he recollected, McCausland had agreed to furnish him from \$1,200 to \$1,500 worth of goods at an advance of twenty per cent on the Philadelphia and New York price, exclusive of any other charges. Marmaduke was willing to accept this proposal and would pay cash for the merchandise when it was delivered. He could not, however, furnish a memorandum of the articles unless he rode to Franklin, and at present he was indisposed. But McCausland had "been informed by others as to type of goods wanted and most in demand and those kind I want." One thing must be clearly understood. McCausland must notify him as soon as the goods arrived so he could make his selection among the first, a considerable advantage being gained from this. Marmaduke had heard that "large black silk veils" were in great demand in Santa Fe and he felt sure he wanted a great many of these. He obviously was not quite sure what type of goods sold to best advantage in the trade and preferred to cover his ignorance by an assurance which he did not feel.

McCausland accepted this rather indefinite order and filled it along with the orders which he purchased for other customers.

When the Santa Fe caravan set out the following May, McMahan had \$1,578.31 worth of hats in the venture, Sappington \$855.19 worth of merchandise, and Marmaduke's goods totalled \$1,469.59. Most merchants had more involved, but probably none awaited the outcome of the trip with any greater eagerness than did these young merchants making their first venture. Marmaduke was already looking forward to the next year and sent a blank contract along with the caravan. This provided that Marmaduke would send a cargo of goods with some company in the spring of 1829, corresponding as nearly as possible to the order returned him, and amounting to \$2,400, after adding seventy-five per cent to the current Franklin price. But if any accident happened to the wagons or goods, Marmaduke was not to be held liable. In return, the Mexican who signed the contract was to agree to deliver to Marmaduke or his agent at Santa Fe two hundred "large, fine likely young Jennetts, between the age of 2 and 10 years and four likely young Jennett Jacks, and also twelve, broke gentle likely young mules—all in good order and condition." The decision as to whether the animals met this description would be left to two persons mutually satisfactory to both parties to the contract. For each jennett and jack rejected, a penalty of ten dollars would be assessed, and thirty dollars for each mule. The Mexicans could receive their goods anywhere between the Red river and Santa Fe, but must agree to release Marmaduke from any claims for paying duty.

The outcome of this maiden venture is not recorded in the records of the firm. On the twenty-third of September the three partners did divide up mules and jacks to the value of \$845 and wagon equipment valued at \$160, but the amount of specie returned was not itemized.⁶ Nor was any further mention made of Marmaduke's proposed venture of 1829. That ambitious young man continued in the Santa Fe trade

⁶The account is taken from letters and accounts in the *Sappington Manuscript Collection* in the Library of the State Historical Society of Missouri.

for five or six years longer, however, as well as in the local mercantile trade. After that he retired to a farm near Arrow Rock, Missouri, all his ventures combined having made him a wealthy man.⁷

The business also appealed to those merchants who operated several stores along the Missouri river and maintained direct wholesale connections with seaboard cities. The Lamme stores at Franklin, Liberty, and Independence, Missouri, advertised goods for sale to Santa Fe traders, and Samuel C. Lamme and Company at Franklin, Missouri, annually sent freighters to Santa Fe to engage in the trade directly, until Samuel C. Lamme himself was killed by Indians while returning from such a trip in 1828. His freighting equipment, consisting of horses, mules, wagons, and harness, made up a sizeable item in his property when the estate was settled in 1829.⁸

The Aull stores, being located at Lexington, Richmond, Liberty, and Independence, in the western part of Missouri and along the Missouri river, were very favorably situated for sharing in the trade. Consequently, James Aull's relations with the trade are representative of the part played by the larger local firms. We have seen how the business increased his wholesale orders to a large extent. Throughout the whole of the period, Aull and his successors found this part of the trade very much worth while. There were troubles involved even in this part of the business, however. On his 1830 sales of better than \$8,000, Aull had obtained only one-fourth of the purchase price in cash before the caravans left for Santa Fe. By October he had received an additional \$1,200, but over half of the bill remained unpaid. In this situation, he was forced to ask his creditors in the East for more time to pay for his wholesale orders.

In 1832 he tried the policy of sending goods under the care of an agent, and made an agreement with a Liberty merchant by the name of Gersham Compton to act in that capacity. Compton took a supply of goods of his own, in

⁷Napton, William B., *Past and Present of Saline County, Missouri*, pp. 343-347.

⁸*Missouri Intelligencer*, November 20, 1829.

addition to caring for the merchandise from the Aull stores. By November of the same year, Aull had received \$3,000, which he estimated would cover the cost of the venture. The question of profits could be determined only after the return of his agent from Santa Fe.⁹ Aull never mentioned this particular venture again in his voluminous correspondence, and the amount of profit finally realized cannot be determined. The fact, however, that he soon returned to his old policy of simply wholesaling goods to traders indicates he did not find the direct trade especially profitable.

Credit was his big problem. In the spring of 1833, he wrote to Compton in Santa Fe concerning debts and remittances connected with the business. A remittance on the preceding October 31 netted \$7,422, the letter indicating that Aull and Compton were jointly concerned in the venture from which this was realized. Compton was told about a note for \$842.16 from Captain Bent, a Santa Fe trader, which would be due July 1. Aull thought Bent would be near Santa Fe about that time and hoped to get the money before Bent returned to Independence in the fall. The concern over Bent's note did not arise from any doubt of his ability to pay, Bent being a large trader with a \$40,000 stock of goods in the trade the same summer the note to Aull came due. It was rather a matter of getting the money in time to meet wholesale bills in the East.

Somewhat different was the case of B. D. Long, whom Aull had credited for \$98.18 in the spring of 1830. Long had given Aull two notes for the bill of goods, one of which had no security behind it. A wagonmaker by trade, he had remained in the Southwest to follow his occupation, and the bill had never been paid. Aull understood that he was working somewhere in the "lower country," and if Compton could not locate him the notes were to be left with some safe person for collection. Compton had written Aull to ask about his own business and family at Liberty, but James could not give him any information about them, not having visited Liberty for some time. He did know that the agent for Compton's store had bought

⁹*James Aull Letter Book*, 1830-33: Entry of November 3, 1832.

a new stock of goods and understood the merchant's business was "such as usual."¹⁰

Aull and Compton's experience indicates the disadvantages connected with participation in the trade. If a man engaged in the business directly, he had to be absent for four or five months from his store or entrust his merchandise to an agent. Either scheme had its disadvantages. Compton was at sea in regard to what was happening to his business at Liberty. Aull was trying to collect debts at a distance of 1,000 miles, without being quite sure where the debtors were residing at the time. Credit was always an urgent matter to western merchants. Aull bought his merchandise in Philadelphia in January and February, and made his sales to the Santa Fe caravans in April and May. Some of the goods were paid for when the traders returned in the fall, and these offered no problem, Aull having ample time to make remittances east before his wholesale bills fell due in January of the following year. But on many of his sales, the money was not forthcoming for another year, payment being made only after a second journey to Santa Fe was completed. He could buy only so much on credit in the East and merchants did not credit beyond the twelve months' period. Under these circumstances, he was always rushed to meet his wholesale bills in the seaboard cities.

¹⁰*James Aull Day Book, 1833-35: Letter of James Aull to Gersham Compton at Santa Fe, dated Lexington, Missouri, May 15, 1833.*

SOME MISSOURI JUDGES I HAVE KNOWN¹

BY NORTH TODD GENTRY

If any of you did not know the Honorable John H. Lucas of Osceola, you missed knowing one of the most interesting lawyers of Missouri. Mr. Lucas once said, "All judges are good judges while they are judges." This evening I am to talk to you about some Missouri judges I have known, who have finished their careers, and gone to their reward.

When I was a small boy, Judge Priestly H. McBride died in Boone county. He had been judge of two circuit courts and judge of the supreme court; and he had strong convictions in favor of slavery. Judge McBride once sentenced a negro woman, a slave, to receive thirty-nine lashes on her bare back; and he also sentenced three theological students to twelve years each in the penitentiary for attempting to induce a slave to leave his master. During the war, Judge McBride was so outspoken in his opinion on slavery that he was arrested several times by Federal soldiers; and he seemed to be headed for prison, but the interference of friends on the other side saved him.

Then I remember Judge Arnold Krekel of Jefferson City, who had been chairman of the State constitutional convention of 1865, which framed the so-called "Drake Constitution," some portions of which the United States supreme court decided to be in violation of the Constitution. Judge Krekel was later judge of the United States court, was the radical of radicals, and was as strong in his opinions as was Judge McBride; and he seemed determined to penalize any who had ever differed with him. My father, Thomas B. Gentry, a Columbia dry goods merchant, was summoned to serve on the grand jury, so he told me, about 1868. Judge Krekel had prepared an oath to be taken by the grand jurors, and it was ironclad, for each one was required to swear that he had not given assistance to the southern cause, and had

¹An address delivered before the Kansas City Bar Association at a banquet given to the judges of Missouri, in the Municipal Auditorium on June 6, 1936.

not assisted or attempted to assist any person connected with the southern cause. My father rose and said, "Your honor, during the Civil war, I was an uncompromising Union man; and part of the time I was deputy postmaster and part of the time I was a private in the Columbia Home Guards; but I had a younger brother Nicholas Hawkins Gentry, twenty-five years old, who, over my protest, became a private in the army of General Sterling Price. At the battle of Wilson's Creek (near Springfield, Mo.), my brother was wounded in the knee, and later the surgeons amputated his leg three times. He was about to die, and wanted to be brought to Columbia; and my mother, who lived in Columbia, wanted him brought home. I hired a teamster with a hack and obtained a permit from the Federal authorities for him to go through the lines to Springfield and return. He reached Springfield two hours before my brother's death, and he buried my brother in that city. I paid the teamster out of money belonging to my brother's estate, of which I was later the administrator. That, sir, is the only time I ever attempted to assist anyone connected with the cause of the South." Judge Krekel promptly replied, "Well, Mr. Gentry, if you did that, you are not qualified to serve on the United States grand jury. Stand aside."

I knew Judge Philemon Bliss of Buchanan county, and am proud that he was dean of the law school from which I graduated. He served as a member of congress from Ohio, judge of the supreme court of Minnesota, Federal judge of Dakota territory, judge of the supreme court of Missouri, and first dean of the University of Missouri law school. His term on the Missouri supreme bench was shortly after the war, when numerous railroads were projected in our State, and counties and towns had voted bonds to aid in their construction. Some of those railroads were never finished, and taxpayers did not want to pay for an unfinished road. In some instances Judge Bliss decided that the bonds had been legally voted and issued, and were valid obligations, and in others that the statute had not been complied with and the bonds were invalid. Tax titles to real estate were then in litigation, and Judge Bliss wrote opinions requiring strict

procedure by the taxing authorities. As head of the law school, Judge Bliss won the affection of many young men of our State who later became prominent at the bar and on the bench. Judges David H. Eby, David H. Harris, Alonzo D. Burnes, W. K. Amick, Shannon C. Douglass, Louis Hoffman, B. G. Thurman, James T. Neville, Hugh Dabbs, and Frank R. Dearing of the circuit courts, and Judges John Kennish and Robert F. Walker of the supreme court, were proud to call themselves pupils of Judge Philemon Bliss.

I knew Judge Thomas A. Sherwood of Greene county, the only man to serve on the Missouri supreme bench for thirty years. He was as bold as a lion. He excelled in the use of strong language, especially in criminal cases, and in cases involving fraudulent transactions. I recall one case in which he said, "Fraud is rarely ever susceptible of positive proof, for the obvious reason that it does not cry aloud in the street, nor proclaim its iniquitous purpose from the housetop." And in another case he said, "Where fraud is the charge, any unusual method of transacting the business carries with it its own unfavorable presumption; human experience having demonstrated that, in attaining its end, honest purpose never travels a crooked road."

In criminal cases, Judge Sherwood believed in the conviction of a defendant, if he was convicted, upon strict compliance with the statutes and decisions of the higher courts. Often young prosecuting attorneys would experiment, seemingly, by leaving out some words of the statute, or by inserting words not contained in the statute, and this gave Judge Sherwood an opportunity to write an opinion, in which he "hewed to the line, and allowed the chips to fall where they would." Once an indictment came before the court for review, and Judge Sherwood said, "This indictment is like the earth at creation's dawn; it is 'without form and void'." In another case Judge Sherwood said, "The defendant is a negro. Uttering a forged check is the rock on which he split." In speaking of the trial of a case on an agreed statement, Judge Sherwood said that that was a good way for *lawyers* to try a case, and there was a strong intimation that some persons tried cases who were not lawyers.

In a case where a Chinaman was convicted of murder in the first degree, Judge Sherwood reversed the conviction because the trial court did not have the interpreter, also a Chinaman, sworn in the way most binding on his conscience and according to the forms of his religion. In speaking of an interpreter, Judge Sherwood said, "The defendant was entitled to an interpreter at once capable and impartial; one who could and would be the medium and conduit of an accurate and colorless transmission of questions to, and answers from, the witnesses."

A man named Kring was charged with the murder of his sweetheart; he was convicted and sentenced to hang, and appealed. That was before the statute which automatically suspends the execution of the death sentence till the defendant's case is heard by the supreme court. So Kring was about to be hanged before the supreme court could hear his appeal, which seemed to please the public. Some judges of the supreme court thought that there was no remedy, as the general assembly had not provided for a stay of execution. But Judge Sherwood, in strong language, spoke of the farce that would be enacted by allowing the defendant to be hanged before hearing his appeal; and he issued a writ, directed to the sheriff, prohibiting him from executing Kring till the further order of the supreme court. Strange to say, this caused much criticism of Judge Sherwood; but all thinking people now see that he was correct in the issuance of that writ of prohibition.

For the benefit of our distinguished visitors, I should say that there are two schools of thought in Missouri. One faction, if faction I may call it, says that service on the circuit bench is necessary for a judge to render good service on the supreme bench; the other faction says that it does not amount to a "hill of beans." Far be it from me to attempt to decide this question, first because I hope to practice before supreme judges holding to the different theories, and second because I served on the circuit bench after serving on the supreme bench. Judge Sherwood never served on the circuit bench, and he did not enjoy what a brother judge said, to the effect that "anyone who has served on the circuit bench is in a

better position to know....." Later when a case was argued in the supreme court, the circuit judge who had tried it was then a member of the supreme court, though he did not intend to take part in the decision. The attorney for the appellant made a statement of some evidence, and that ex-circuit judge said, "That is not in the record." Whereupon, Judge Sherwood said, "I have often heard that one who had served on the circuit bench was better prepared to serve on the supreme bench, but I never before knew the reason."

After retiring from the bench, Judge Sherwood filed a brief in behalf of a defendant in a murder case, in which he criticised the ruling of the circuit court in three instances; but the assistant attorney general replied by citing three opinions of Judge Sherwood, which were directly opposed to the position he then took, and decisive of the case. After losing that case, Judge Sherwood said, "After a man has served on the supreme bench for thirty years, he has written so many opinions that it is hard for him to practice law."

Most of us knew Judge James B. Gantt of Henry county, who was a native of Georgia, and who served on the Missouri supreme bench for twenty years. During his term, some members of the St. Louis house of delegates were charged with accepting bribes; and the whole State was aroused. Hurried trials were had and those officials were convicted. The cases were appealed to the supreme court and argued while Judge Gantt was on the bench; and he was then a candidate for governor. Judge Gantt could have taken the cases under advisement and continued deciding them till after the meeting of the Democratic State convention. But being convinced that the defendants had not been fairly tried, he wrote opinions to that effect, which were handed down in a reasonable time. As the public believed the city officials were guilty, such opinions caused criticism by laymen and by some lawyers. And, at the Democratic State convention, Judge Gantt was overwhelmingly defeated for the nomination for governor. But after the excitement had died down, lawyers and laymen conceded that Judge Gantt's opinions were correct. The defendants, except one, were later tried in accordance with the law as laid down in the

Gantt opinions and were convicted; and Judge Gantt, in passing on their appeals, decided that they had been convicted according to law.

In a suit to set aside a will, the plaintiffs proved that the testatrix often talked of the delightful times she had as a girl visiting in Virginia, and it was insisted that that was evidence of unsoundness of mind. But Judge Gantt said that to one who never lived in the "Old Dominion," the fondness with which Virginians dwell upon the memories of such hospitality might seem unnatural; but to one who knew Virginia, it would excite suspicion should a Virginian neglect to recount its glories and delights.

Judge Gantt belonged to a religious denomination, most of whose members wanted to unite with another religious body; but Judge Gantt was opposed to the union. He had nothing unkind to say about those who differed with him; and when a law suit resulted and it reached the supreme court, he declined to sit. Not long after, Judge Gantt was the Democratic nominee for re-election, and many of those good people, with whom he had differed, voted against him at the general election; and that upright judge was defeated.

Judge James D. Fox, of Madison county and a native Missourian, was on the circuit bench before serving as supreme judge. He was of Irish descent and had many stories to tell on his Irish friends. He said that once an Irishman named O'Leary was charged with stealing a watch, and Judge Fox appointed the Hon. R. B. Oliver and the Hon. Moses Whybark to defend him. The lawyers cheerfully responded and made such strong arguments on reasonable doubt that the jury hesitated long before returning a verdict of guilty. The defendant's punishment was fixed at three years in the penitentiary, and in due time Judge Fox asked if he had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced against him. He replied, "Your honor has given me a fair trial, you appointed two of the best lawyers in the state to defend me, and I am obliged to you and also to them. In fact your honor has shown me so many kindnesses that I hope your honor will reduce my sentence to two years, so

that I can get out of the penitentiary in time to vote for your honor when you run for re-election."

Edward Butler of St. Louis was said to have been a corrupt political boss, and a great legislative agent, especially with city officials. He was convicted of attempting to bribe a member of the city board of health to accept a bid for the reduction of the garbage of that city. In defining bribery, Judge Fox said that it was necessary that there be a public officer, that the offer must be made with intent to influence his vote or judgment, and that the vote or judgment must be in respect to some question which may by law be brought before the officer in his official capacity. The evidence showed that the municipal assembly attempted to authorize the city board of health to contract for the disposal of the garbage; but the city charter did not authorize the delegation of such power to the board of health. As the letting of such a contract could not be brought before the board of health, an attempt to bribe a member of that board in respect to such a contract could not constitute bribery. This decision in favor of Butler brought forth a storm of criticism of Judge Fox; but on calm reflection, lawyers and laymen now concede that Judge Fox did his duty.

Most of us knew Judge W. W. Graves of Bates county, who honored the circuit bench for six years and our supreme bench for twenty-two years. He wrote many strong opinions, but I shall refer to but one. Judge Gantt contested the election of Judge John C. Brown to the supreme bench in 1910, and it became the duty of Judge Graves to write the opinion in that unusual case. Although he had practiced before Judge Gantt in the circuit court, and had been associated with him on the supreme bench for five years, and both were members of the same political party, Judge Graves decided against Judge Gantt. He also held that in that case the ballot boxes could be opened and the votes counted, fraud being charged.

I knew Judge Henry W. Bond of St. Louis, who also served as judge of the St. Louis court of appeals. He was representative in the general assembly of 1885, and often stated that he knew how legislative acts were passed, many of them with little or no consideration. Judge Bond had

differences with his associates on the supreme bench regarding commissioners appointed by that court, and it was said that he refused to sit with the commissioners. He became sarcastic regarding some opinions written by commissioners. One day he passed me in the State law library and asked what I was doing, and I replied that I was trying to learn a little law. With uplifted hand, "If that is true, you certainly would not be looking among some of the recent reports of the supreme court of Missouri."

Judge Bond advocated changing the date of beginning of the fall term of the supreme court from October to September, and he gave some good reasons therefor; but the change was not adopted till some years after his death.

Judge Henry Lamm, of Pettis county but a native of Ohio, served ten years as supreme court judge. One of his first opinions was regarding a contested election case. Some inmates of the Federal soldiers' home at St. James had voted; and if their votes were counted, the defendant was entitled to the office; if their votes were not counted, the plaintiff was entitled to it. It was claimed that the old soldiers were disfranchised by the State constitution of 1875, and that they and the inmates of the Confederate soldiers' home at Higginsville were the same as paupers in a poorhouse. But Judge Lamm, in an interesting historical survey of conditions at the time the people of Missouri adopted that constitution, decided that the old soldiers in such an institution were not paupers within the meaning of the constitution, and therefore were entitled to vote.

Once a young lawyer, a member of the legislature, delivered an argument in a will contest, in which he stated that he was anxious to have the will set aside, as he was working on a contingent fee. Judge Lamm, with gravity, said, "Such an argument would certainly appeal to us, if we were engaged in the practice of law."

One Saturday an argument was finished at four-forty five, when Judge Lamm called the next case. Then, on looking at the clock, said, "We will not take up this case, as it is so near time for adjournment." A lawyer, who was in the supreme court for the first time, arose and asked if the law

required the court to adjourn at five. Judge Lamm, in all seriousness, replied, "Well, sir, it may not be in the statute; possibly it is in the constitution. It has been said that this court is not familiar with either the statute or the constitution." The lawyer then said, "Well, if I have to stay here till Monday, some of you fellows will have to pay my hotel bill, for I am strapped." Thereupon, Judge Lamm said, "If there is any such calamity as that about to befall us, we will suspend the statutes and the constitution, and hear you now."

A lawyer, who had just experienced an adverse decision by the supreme court, made a call on Judge Lamm, who told of an incident in southwest Missouri. He said, "A lawyer named Johnson could not win any case in the circuit court; so he advised with a brother lawyer, who said, 'If you get me nominated and elected circuit judge, when you have a case before me, I will decide it in your favor.' Mr. Johnson secured the nomination and election of his friend, but the first case he tried resulted in a decision against Johnson's client. Johnson complained to the new judge and reminded him of his promise; but the judge said, 'Yes, I did tell you that I would decide in your favor when you had a case before me, but you never had any case.'"

In a personal injury case against a street railroad company, the plaintiff testified to the seriousness of her injuries and in detailing them cried and became hysterical. The defendant's attorney objected, and the trial court offered to discharge the jury and continue the case, but the defendant's attorney objected to that. Complaint was made by the defendant in the supreme court, but Judge Lamm said that when the trial court offered to discharge the jury and continue the case, that was all the defendant could have asked; and when it objected to that, it waived the alleged prejudicial effect of that incident, and waived it for all time to come.

Judge Lamm's opinion in the Missouri mule case is classic, and may well be termed a companion of the speech made by Senator George G. Vest on "Old Drum," in the famous Johnson county dog case.

In a damage suit, Judge Lamm said that counsel for the railroad company had told of the dire calamities that would result in the future should the court decide against their client, but Judge Lamm recalled the words of Cardinal Newman's hymn, which he thought appropriate:

Lead kindly light amid the encircling gloom,
Lead Thou me on.
The night is dark and I am far from home,
Lead Thou me on.
Keep Thou my feet, I do not care to see,
The distant scenes,
One step enough for me.

The lawyers of western Missouri knew Judge Jackson L. Smith (affectionately called "Jack Smith"), at one time attorney general, and for sixteen years judge of the Kansas City court of appeals. While he presided, he urged the lawyers to make short arguments and intimated that they must presume that the court knew many things, and that it was not necessary, in their oral arguments, to remind the court of them.

I heard a lawyer for a fire insurance company insist that the assured could not recover, as he had not furnished the company with a picture of the house that had burned. Judge Smith asked if the policy provided that he must furnish the company with a picture, and the lawyer said it did not. Judge Smith said, "Well, pass on to the next point."

In 1900 a Chariton county lawyer was a candidate for a position on that bench and a Columbia lawyer favored him. A Kansas City lawyer was opposed to the Chariton county lawyer because he was hard of hearing, but the Columbia lawyer replied, "He can hear all that Jack Smith will allow a lawyer to say."

I represented a man who had his first lawsuit and he thought my brief was so convincing that the decision should have been in his favor at once. I told him when I thought the opinion would be handed down, then when it was not, he wrote to the judges to know why his case had not been decided, and the clerk sent his letter to me. Not long after, I was in that court and saw the judges in the library, and

told them that I hoped they would not be prejudiced against my client for writing such a letter. Judge Smith replied, "No, we won't be prejudiced against him, because we know that you dictated the letter."

Judge R. E. Rombauer, of the St. Louis court of appeals, was a Bohemian and talked with a foreign accent. He was fair, patient, and thorough. Once a lawyer made a vigorous argument and filed an equally vigorous brief, but Judge Rombauer decided against him. The lawyer filed a vigorous motion for a rehearing, which was overruled. In desperation, the lawyer asked, "What can I do?" Judge Rombauer replied, "Vell, you might go down to de tavern and cuss de court."

I had the privilege of having Judge Seymour D. Thompson of that court to lecture to my law class, and he was a fine law lecturer as well as a fine law writer. He once decided against a St. Louis lawyer, who asked, "What can I now do?" Judge Thompson, with a smile, said, "If you have done all that you can, you might try Peruna."

Judge George H. Burckhardt of the Randolph circuit, was a Democrat appointed by a Republican governor; and he had as much common sense as any man I ever knew. One of my first cases was by appointment of Judge Burckhardt. A Boone county negro was charged with the murder of another negro, and the evidence showed that the defendant took his girl to a Baptist church social during Christmas, and another negro induced her to go with him to supper, which created friction. The defendant sat on the opposite side of the table, complained that his gal had been stolen, and threatened to kill his rival. He put his hand in his bootleg, pulled out his pistol, and fatally shot his rival in the abdomen. Seven witnesses testified to the threats and the shooting. The defendant testified, "Yes, sir, I said what them niggers said I said; but you know, boss, niggers aint like white folks; white folks talk big and make threats and means what they say, but niggers talk big and make threats and don't mean nothing." He further said that he drew his pistol, intending to point it toward the other negro to frighten him and make him run, but the pistol went off by accident. He further said,

"If I had wanted to shoot him, I would not have shot at him under the table, for I might have hit the gal; I would have shot at him over the top of the table." The prosecuting attorney asked the defendant why he went to a peacable assembly with a deadly weapon, to which he replied, "Why, boss, every nigger there that night had pistols, except them what had razors." He was then asked if he had not been guilty of stealing chickens frequently, and he replied, "Yes, sir, I have, but you only convicted me oncet." It should be stated that Judge Burckhardt joined the Baptist church late in life. When Judge Burckhardt asked the defendant if it was true that he and others had been shooting craps there that night, he replied, "Yes, sir, of course we had, I done told you it was a Baptist church social." The jury found the defendant guilty of manslaughter and fixed his punishment at two years in prison. Judge Burckhardt said to me, "I commend you for doing your duty. But it is as important for a lawyer to know when to quit as it is when to begin. The state can't file a motion for a new trial—you did not know that—but the defendant can, however, it had better not be filed, as there is no telling what the next jury might do."

Judge George F. Longan, of the Pettis circuit, was a candidate for re-election, and a fight was being made on him. An Irish woman had a case before him; and, when he decided in her favor, she insisted on being introduced to him. She said, "I am glad to meet you, your honor, and I want to say that that is the justest decision I ever heard. I believe you are an honest judge, though I have heard a good deal to the contrary." That fool incident was told so often that he was defeated.

I knew Judge John A. Hockaday, of the Callaway circuit, who was noted for his care and fairness. Once a very unpopular man (and deservedly so) was tried for murder and convicted; but Judge Hockaday granted him a new trial, because he believed the verdict was against the weight of evidence. At the next trial, the jury found the defendant not guilty.

Judge A. H. Waller, of the Randolph circuit, was by the lawyers affectionately called "Alex." He once tried a case in

which six prominent men were charged with fraud; and, in announcing his decision, said, "Such a transaction shall not stand in my court, no, not for one single moment." Once Judge Waller tried a fire insurance case—the defendant not appearing—and gave judgment for the amount of the policy. Then the defendant appeared by attorney and filed a motion for a new trial, alleging that the case should have been tried by a jury. Judge Waller sustained the motion, called a jury at once, and the jury returned a verdict for the amount of the policy, so the defendant could not complain.

Judge Nat M. Shelton, of Macon county, was also a good judge; he was not a believer in prohibition, but he had no love for "bootleggers." After trying one of that profession, he assessed a heavy fine against him and said, "If a man wants to sell liquor, he should take out a license and sell it like a gentleman."

Judge R. S. Ryors, of Osage county, was the first judge to keep his court in session till he adjourned to court in course; and he was noted for the use of strong language on and off the bench. Once a visiting lawyer asked him if his court would be in session the next week, and Judge Ryors replied, "My court is like the gates of hell—always open."

And I knew Judge Samuel Davis, of the Saline circuit, who said he could decide cases better if he had a good chew of tobacco. Because of his skill and fairness, Judge Davis was called as special judge in more counties than any other circuit judge of his day. Once he tried a young man who was charged with larceny, and the evidence showed that he admitted staying all night in a certain hotel, but said he could not remember the number of his room. The prosecuting attorney insisted that that was a suspicious circumstance. Judge Davis spoke up and said, "I stayed in that hotel last night, and I don't remember the number of my room." The young man was acquitted.

Mention should be made of Judge John F. Philips, of the Missouri supreme court and court of appeals, and later of the Federal court at Kansas City, who was a native of Boone county and the best after-dinner speaker I ever knew. He knew how to be agreeable when off the bench, and how to be

disagreeable on the bench. A story is told of an old negro who sued a railroad in the Federal court, and at the proper time was nonsuited. He was told to get another lawyer and bring suit for a less amount in the state court. In talking with another lawyer, he had difficulty in explaining to him what had happened. The lawyer asked if he had a lawyer, and he gave his lawyer's name; then he asked who was the lawyer against him, and he said, "He was the company's lawyer." When asked who was the judge, he replied, "I don't know his name, but he was the company's judge."

We all knew Judge David P. Dyer, of the Federal court at St. Louis, known to his friends as "Old Pat," who was always ready with an answer, as he decided cases according to his Pike county rule of common sense. Once a lawyer entered a plea of guilty for several clients, and made the same statement regarding each one, to the effect that he was "a poor man and a man of good character." Finally Judge Dyer said, "I never knew a lawyer to have so many clients of such good character, who got into so much trouble."

I once heard Judge G. A. Finkelnburg, of the St. Louis Federal court, in charging a grand jury, say, "Gentlemen, you are to aid in the enforcement of law: and the first question is, 'What is law?' Law is public sentiment crystalized; but if it is not crystalized, it is poor law." And years later, Federal and State judges as well as prosecutors experienced difficulty in enforcing prohibition, because public sentiment on that subject was not crystalized.

I also knew Judge Shepard Barclay, a judge of three courts, who decided that in spite of the statute prohibiting a living person from testifying against one who had died, if the deposition of the living person had been taken by the other side, that was a waiver of the statutory disqualification.

And I knew Judges David Wagner, Warwick Hough, Wm. B. Napton, John W. Henry, Elijah H. Norton, R. D. Ray, Francis M. Black, Theodore Brace, G. D. Burgess, John L. Thomas, George B. Macfarlane, W. M. Robinson, Wm. C. Marshall, Leroy B. Valliant, A. M. Woodson, John Kennish, Franklin Ferris, John C. Brown, Robert F. Walker, John I. Williamson, Edward Higbee, and Richard L. Goode

of the supreme court; and Judges James Ellison, Willard P. Hall, Turner A. Gill, James M. Johnson, E. J. Broadbush, Francis M. Trimble, Henry L. Arnold, Charles E. Peers, Wm. H. Biggs, C. C. Bland, George D. Reynolds, Virgil Rule, Valle Reyburn, J. P. Nixon, and Argus Cox of the courts of appeals.

Many of us knew the Hon. W. M. Williams of Cooper county who graced the supreme bench of our State and who was a good lawyer and a good judge.

May we not hope, Mr. President, that these and many circuit judges whose names I would like here to mention, after faithful judicial service, have each received from the Great Judge the commendatory words, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

MISSOURIANA

The Missouri Heritage of the West
Red-Letter Books Relating to Missouri
Missouri Miniatures—James Buchanan Eads
Missouri Centennial Dates in 1940
Topics in Missouri History
Do You Know, Or Don't You?
Verse in the Missouri Pioneer Press

THE MISSOURI HERITAGE OF THE WEST

Part III: The Mountain States (*continued*)

Montana

The Territory of Montana was established as a result of an act of Congress of May 26, 1864. On that date, the history of Montana became distinct and emerged from its overlapping with the histories of the territories of Dakota, Washington, Oregon, and Idaho.

Among the senators and representatives in Congress from Montana, there are four of Missouri birth. Joseph K. Toole, the first and only native-born Missourian to be elected a territorial delegate from Montana, gave years of distinguished service to Montana. He was born in Andrew county, Missouri, attended schools in St. Joseph and in Kentucky, and went to Montana at the age of nineteen. In Montana, he studied law and began his official career as a district attorney. Subsequently, Toole served two terms in the territorial legislature of Montana, was a delegate in the state constitutional conventions of 1884 and 1889, attended the forty-ninth and fiftieth Congresses as a territorial delegate, and was elected governor of Montana in 1889, 1900, 1904, and 1908.

The first Missourian who became a representative from Montana was Henry Lee Myers, a native of Cooper county, Missouri. Myers attended private schools in Boonville and began the practice of law there before going to Montana in 1893. In Montana, he held the offices of county prosecuting attorney, state senator, district judge, and associate justice

of the supreme court of Montana. He was a member of the United States Senate for two terms.

In the sixty-third and sixty-fourth Congresses, the Montana delegation in the House of Representatives consisted of two Missourians, John Morgan Evans and Tom Stout. Evans was born in Pettis county and attended the University of Missouri and the United States Military academy at West Point. He began the practice of law in Montana, served as police judge, land office register, mayor of Missoula, and was elected to Congress for nine terms. Tom Stout, native of Ralls county, was educated in the common schools and the University of Missouri and was admitted to the Missouri bar. In Lewistown, Montana, he engaged in newspaper publication and served as a state senator, and as a representative in Congress for two terms.

Although Missouri cannot claim William Andrews Clark, United States senator, president of the Montana constitutional conventions of 1884 and 1889, and prominent business executive, it is a matter of interest that Clark taught school in Missouri for a short time in his early life.

At least two governors of Montana were Missourians and both were natives of Andrew county. Joseph K. Toole was the first governor of the state of Montana. He was four times elected governor and served for sixteen years, although not in consecutive terms. W. Elmer Holt became governor in December, 1935. He made his start as a cowboy, and, after attending the University of Nebraska, he entered the real-estate business in Miles City, Montana. Later, he was a member of the state legislature for two years. Holt was president *pro tempore* of the state senate when he became governor.

Record has been found of four Missourians who served as members of the supreme court of Montana. Stephen De Wolfe, appointed to the supreme bench of Montana in 1888, was a native of Tennessee, but he studied law in Lexington, Missouri, and began his practice there. In the West, De Wolfe was first identified with Utah, where he served as a United States attorney. He went to Montana in 1879 and was elected a member of the state legislature in 1881. William

Trigg Pigott, Henry L. Myers, and Claude Frank Morris, all contemporary judges of Montana, are Missourians by birth. William Trigg Pigott, supreme court justice from 1897 to 1903, and from 1918 to 1919, was born in Boonville and, after attending the University of Missouri, began the practice of law in Montana. Claude Frank Morris, associate justice for the present term beginning in 1934, is a native of Ralls county. His interests in Montana cover the fields of law, banking, and ranching.

There is evidence that at least two members of the Montana state constitutional conventions were Missourians. Mention has been made of Joseph K. Toole and of William A. Clark, who was only slightly connected with Missouri. Alexander F. Burns, a native Missourian, was also a member. Burns went to Virginia City during the early mining boom.

It is known that as many as six Missourians were members of the territorial and state legislatures of Montana: Joseph K. Toole, Henry S. Myers, Tom Stout, W. Elmer Holt, Samuel Word, and Sample Orr. Samuel Word was not a native of Missouri but was admitted to the Missouri bar. Sample Orr, native son of Tennessee, became a farmer in Missouri, a probate judge of Greene county, and a member of the Missouri State convention in 1861. Going to Montana in 1865, he first took up sheep-raising and later became well-known as a lawyer and orator. Late in life, he made his home in Idaho.

The *Dictionary of American Biography* contains accounts of three distinguished citizens of Montana who were native Missourians: Joseph K. Toole, Edwin Warren Toole, and Edwin Boone Craighead. Edwin Warren Toole, elder brother of Joseph K. Toole, was an eminent lawyer in Montana. He was born in Andrew county, and graduated from the Masonic college at Lexington. After service in the Confederate army, he moved to Denver and thence to the territory which became Montana. Beginning the practice of law when there was no recognized law in Montana, Edwin Warren Toole labored to develop a system of law for mining camps. He preferred the profession of law to politics. Real estate and mining interests contributed to his wealth and he gave

liberally to charity. Edwin Boone Craighead was president successively of five educational institutions: South Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical college, Central college at Fayette, Missouri, from which he had graduated, the Missouri State normal school at Warrensburg, Tulane university, and the University of Montana.

Among the persons associated with both Missouri and Montana, six others are included in the *Dictionary of American Biography*: William Andrews Clark, Shobal Clevenger, Frank Grouard, William Thomas Hamilton, George Clinton Swallow, and Bishop Daniel Sylvester Tuttle. Shobal Clevenger, psychiatrist, worked in St. Louis as a bank messenger, and freighted goods between Kansas City and Mexico. Frank Grouard, scout, identified both with Montana and Wyoming, spent the last ten years of his life in and about St. Joseph, Missouri. William Thomas Hamilton, trapper, trader, and scout, grew up in St. Louis and attended school there. George Clinton Swallow, geologist, is identified with Missouri as a professor of geology, chemistry, and mineralogy in the University of Missouri, as the first State geologist, and as the first dean of the college of agriculture in the State university. In Montana, Swallow edited a newspaper and served as state inspector of mines.

Available histories of Montana mention a number of persons worthy of notice in Montana and associated with Missouri. Bancroft's *History of Montana* has brief biographies of twelve early Montana farmers who have been identified with Missouri.¹ Bancroft also included other Montana-Missourians.² A list of additional individuals noted elsewhere will be found below.³ No estimate can be

¹E. S. Banta, F. T. Black, George L. Dukes, Ellis Elmer, Joseph Haines, W. C. Jones, James Kent, G. W. Krattcar, George W. Marshall, James A. Smith, Rufus Smith, Amos Williams.

²Aashburn K. Barbour, A. C. Broadwater, A. G. Clarke, James W. Forbis, O. W. Jay, T. H. Kleinschmidt, Robert P. Menefee, John H. Ming, Perry W. McAdow, John L. Murphy, William Vaughn, Sanders E. Word.

³George B. Ballard, John P. Barnes, David L. Blacker, George Booker, Massener Bullard, Charles Chouquette, Thomas Clary, H. A. D'Acheul, D. A. G. Flowerree (founded town of Flowerree, Montana), Richard T. Gorham, Henry A. Kennerly, Kenneth McKenzie, Richard Orance, Jamison L. Perkins, Alexander Proffitt, Mrs. Jere Roach, Mrs. Sanford Ruffner, Benjamin F. See,

made of the thousands of farmers, ranchmen, miners, and others who went from Missouri to make their homes in Montana.

In Volumes XIX and XX of *Who's Who in America*, there are biographies of ten native Missourians who were residents of Montana. The majority of them have already been discussed. Lawyers, judges, congressmen, bankers, a governor, and an educator compose the list.⁴

Nevada

The law passed March 2, 1861, providing for the organization of the Territory of Nevada, was the work of Senator James S. Green of Missouri. Thus, Missouri had a part in the history of Nevada. Even before the territory was recognized, Orion Clemens, brother of Samuel L. Clemens, was acting governor. After formal organization, Orion Clemens became territorial secretary with his brother, Missouri's inimitable humorist, as his secretary.

It was in Nevada that Mark Twain adopted his pen name, and as a reporter on the *Territorial Enterprise* of Virginia City he took up writing as a career. His sojourn in Nevada furnished him with material for *Roughing It*, one of his well-known works.

William Sharon, United States senator from Nevada to the forty-fourth Congress, studied law and began his practice in Missouri. Leaving Missouri, he lived for a time in Illinois and in California. In 1864, Sharon went to Nevada as manager of a branch bank of the Bank of California.

Lewis Rice Bradley, the second governor of Nevada (1871-1879), is definitely identified with Missouri. He came from his native state of Virginia and entered the mercantile business in Richmond, Missouri. In 1845, he moved to Howard county where he spent seven years in farming. He

O. B. Timberlake, W. H. Turner, J. D. Wood, Claudius B. Toole, Miss Cecil Bender, Andrew Dawson, Baptiste Ducharme.

⁴James H. Baldwin, judge; John Morgan Evans, ex-congressman; W. Elmer Holt, governor; Thomas A. Marlow, banker; Charles William Leapheart, professor of law; Claude Frank Morris, judge; Henry L. Myers, ex-senator; William Trigg Pigott, judge; Jesse G. Ragsdale, educator; Tom Stout, ex-congressman.

lived in California from 1852 to 1866, where he engaged in cattle raising. In 1860, he was elected to the state legislature of California. Moving to Nevada, he continued cattle raising. In 1870 and again in 1874, he was elected governor of Nevada.

J. H. Kinkead, governor of Nevada in 1878, can scarcely be identified with Missouri; yet, he did go to St. Louis when eighteen and from there he began his trips to the West. Five years later he was in Salt Lake City. He held the office of territorial treasurer in Nevada before becoming governor.

Richard P. Bland, Missouri congressman, spent ten years in the mining camps of Nevada, Colorado, and California. He served as a county treasurer in Nevada while it was a part of Utah territory.

George Lewis Rickard, whose biography is found in the *Dictionary of American Biography*, engaged in his prize fighting profession in Nevada. Rickard was born in Kansas City, Missouri.

In *Who's Who in America* (Volumes XIX and XX), there are biographies of two native Missourians who became residents of Nevada: George Wallace Sears, a professor in chemistry, and Hunter Larrabee Gary, a business executive.

Utah

Although Missourians have ranked favorably in numbers among the citizens of other states who have moved to Utah, the number of Missourians in Utah has never been large. The "Missouri Heritage of Utah" lies in the work of the pathfinders.

One governor of the Territory of Utah was a Missourian by birth. George L. Woods was appointed territorial governor in 1870 or 1871 and served a term of four years.

Volumes XIX and XX of *Who's Who in America* contain the biographies of three native-born Missourians now living in Utah: Albert Sidney Brown, member of the Democratic national committee; Valentine Gideon, lawyer and chief justice of the supreme court of Utah from 1925 to 1926; and Orman William Ewing, member of the Democratic national committee.

Wyoming

When the Territory of Wyoming was granted a delegate in Congress by the act of July 25, 1868, the first delegate elected was Stephen Friel Nuckolls. Nuckolls was a Virginian by birth but moved to Atchison county, Missouri, in 1846 and engaged in mercantile business for about nine years. Going to Nebraska, he founded Nebraska City and served in the Nebraska territorial legislature. He settled in Cheyenne when the Territory of Wyoming was organized, and was elected territorial delegate to Congress. Upon his return, he became the presiding officer of the second legislative council of Wyoming. Ultimately, Nuckolls made his home in Salt Lake City.

Only one native Missourian, Frank Wheeler Mondell, has represented Wyoming in Congress. Mondell was Wyoming's only representative in Congress for thirteen terms. He was born in St. Louis, and Missouri has little claim to him otherwise, for he left Missouri for Iowa at the age of seven. By the time he was twenty-seven, he was in Wyoming engaged in the development of oil wells and coal mines. Mondell was active in founding Newcastle, Wyoming, where he served for a time as mayor. Mondell was a member of the first state senate of Wyoming and president of the senate in the second legislature of Wyoming before he was elected to Congress.

Missouri is proud of the fact that Nellie Tayloe Ross, first woman governor of Wyoming and the first woman to become director of the United States mint, is a native of St. Joseph, Missouri.

Ralph Kimball, chief justice of the supreme court of Wyoming from 1931 to 1937, was born in Nevada, Missouri. Kimball began to practice law in Nevada but soon moved to Wyoming. There, he was elected to the state legislature and served as a county attorney and judge of a district court before becoming an associate justice of the state supreme court. His present term on the court will expire in 1945.

As many as four Missourians have been elected members of the territorial and state legislatures of Wyoming: Frank Wheeler Mondell, Stephen Friel Nuckolls, Ralph Kimball,

and H. B. Kelly. Kelly, a native son of Missouri, was a wealthy stock raiser in Wyoming.

The *Dictionary of American Biography* contains the biographies of Bishop Ethelbert Talbot and Tom Horn, both native Missourians. Bishop Talbot, who has been mentioned in connection with Idaho, was instrumental in the erection of a cathedral at Laramie and assisted in the building of numerous churches in Idaho and Wyoming. Father De Smet, who has been considered on preceding pages, is said to have celebrated the first mass in the Rocky mountains near the location of the Green River rendezvous. Tom Horn, government scout and interpreter, was born in Scotland county, Missouri. Horn's activities were not confined to Wyoming alone, but he seems to have been located in Wyoming more often than elsewhere.

In addition to the early explorers and traders discussed elsewhere, the *Dictionary of American Biography* makes note of only one other person connected with both Missouri and Wyoming. Simpson Everett (Jack) Stilwell, scout and peace officer, lived in Missouri during his early years,⁵ served as a police judge in the Indian Territory, and was appointed United States deputy marshal and United States commissioner in Oklahoma. He spent the remainder of his life in Wyoming where he was a United States commissioner for a short time.

Available historical material concerning Wyoming gives little information about other Missourians in Wyoming. Those who are not referred to elsewhere were for the most part frontiersmen.⁶

Volumes XIX and XX of *Who's Who in America* contain biographies of a judge, a banker, a director of the United States mint, and a zoologist who were identified with Missouri and Wyoming. In their respective order, these persons are Ralph Kimball, Arthur H. Marble, Nellie Tayloe Ross,

⁵See "The Missouri Heritage of the West," in *Missouri Historical Review*, Vol. 33, No. 4 (July, 1939), p. 532.

⁶Other Missourians in Wyoming were: Jeremiah Porter Bush, Charles F. Coffee, Mortimer N. Grant, Walter S. Hurlburt, Henry Perri, B. F. Lowe, J. L. Torrey, Seth E. Ward, John M. Kuykendall, Fannie Foote, Thomas Wordell, Michael Quealy, and William Hinton.

and John W. Scott, all of whom are Missourians by birth. Another native Missourian, James C. Penney, no longer makes his home in Wyoming, but it was in Wyoming that he laid the foundation for the establishment of the well-known J. C. Penney stores. Penney was born in Caldwell county, Missouri, near Hamilton.

RED-LETTER BOOKS RELATING TO MISSOURI

Parson Brooks: A Plumb Powerful Hard-Shell. A Story of Humble Southern Life. By John Monteith. (St. Louis, O. H. P. Applegate, 1884. 115 pp.)

John Monteith, Jr., the author of *Parson Brooks* was born at Elyria, Ohio, January 31, 1833. He died at Orange, New Jersey, May 4, 1918.

His father, the Reverend John Monteith, was one of the organizers and the first president of Michigan university. His mother, Abigail Harris, was the daughter of Captain Luther Harris, an instructor in Providence college, now Brown university, during the War of the Revolution.

John Monteith, Jr., was sent to school at the early age of two and one-half years. Later he entered Western Reserve college, which he attended for two years, and then he entered Yale university as a junior and was graduated in the well-known class of '56. He studied theology at Yale from 1856 to 1858, and took up his first pastoral charge at Terryville, Connecticut, in the latter year. From there he went to Jackson, Michigan, where he was pastor at the First Congregational church. While at Jackson, he was married to Miss Lydia Maria Loomis, of Sandusky, Ohio, on July 16, 1861. During the Civil war, he joined the United States Christian commission and served in the sanitary department, from Fredericksburg to Cold Harbor. From Jackson, he was called to the Euclid Avenue Presbyterian church in Cleveland, Ohio.

He left there in 1866 and moved to St. Louis, Missouri, where, on December 5, 1866, he organized the Pilgrim Congregational church, which he served as pastor until the spring of 1869. On May 15, 1869, he and seventy-one members were

granted letters of dismission from the Pilgrim church and organized the Mayflower church, Mr. Monteith becoming its pastor. Mayflower church later became the Third Congregational church and is now known as the Fountain Park Congregational church.

Ill-health compelled him to give up his pastoral duties, and in 1870 he purchased a farm of 125 acres at Iron Mountain, Missouri, three miles west of Iron Mountain station and adjacent to the farm of Governor B. Gratz Brown at the foot of Buford mountain. The house and its situation are charmingly described in *Parson Brooks*.

Upon the death of Ira Divoll, in June, 1871, Governor B. Gratz Brown appointed Reverend John Monteith to fill out his unexpired term as State superintendent of the public schools of Missouri. He threw himself with great ardor into building up the school system of the State. He held this position until November, 1874, when an election was held, and being a Republican candidate in an overwhelmingly Democratic state, he was defeated. The one outstanding and enduring act of his administration of this office is the scheme he framed for the school system of the State of Missouri. The essential feature in this system, as compared with that attempted in "The Parker Laws," which proved a failure, was the almost complete control which the people of the school districts acquired over their schools. This scheme of Monteith's of popular control and direction, as adopted in 1874, still forms the basis of our school system and has remained essentially unchanged down to the present.

In February, 1876, he assumed the duties of secretary of the State board of agriculture of the State of Missouri, which position he continued to fill for two years.

Then he developed Montesano Springs near St. Louis and later moved with his family of three daughters and two sons to Webster Groves, Missouri, where *Parson Brooks* was written. It was published in 1884 in an edition of two thousand copies, all of which, with the exception of six copies, were sold out within three months after coming from the press. While living at Webster Groves, Monteith spent a year at Princeton, working with Professor James Johannot

on some textbooks on natural history. In 1881, he moved to Cincinnati to do similar work for Van Antwerp, Bragg, and Company. While there he wrote and published *Familiar Animals and Their Wild Kindred* and *Living Creatures of Water, Land and Air*. He spent six months of 1888 in Europe gathering natural history material for his books, then returned to Cincinnati. After his return from Europe, his wife died and he went with his three daughters to San Diego, California, where his two sons, George and John, were located.

During his nine years' sojourn in California, three years of which were spent in San Diego and Coronado, and the remainder in San Francisco and Sausalito, he was engaged in editorial work on the *Clipper* and *Sun* in San Diego, and the *Californian Magazine* in San Francisco. He left California in 1899 and with his three daughters moved to New York City, where he continued educational work, assisting in the Thomas Davidson society, a part of the Educational Alliance. While there he published *Some Useful Animals and What They Do for Us*. This work and the two previously mentioned books on natural history are still in print, now being published by the American Book company of New York.

About 1903, he moved to South Orange, New Jersey, where in conjunction with his three daughters, he opened the home school for girls on Scotland Road.

Reverend John Monteith was a superb reader and speaker of great natural ability, having been trained by Murdoch, Edwin Booth's teacher. While pastor of the Pilgrim Congregational church in St. Louis, he inaugurated a series of popular Sunday night lectures in the Olympic theatre of that city for newsboys and others. In California he delivered many lectures on educational subjects, and this lecture work was continued after he moved to the East.

In addition to the books above mentioned, he published *Birds*, *Mammals*, and *Geografia Para Cuba*.

His one published novel, *Parson Brooks: a Plumb Powerful Hard-Shell*, is a pastoral of life in the Ozarks. The scene of action centers around the Monteith farm at Iron Mountain. All of the characters were drawn from the local people except

"Long Jim" whose type was found at Glenwood on the Iron Mountain railroad. The original of "Parson Brooks" was Campbell Sizemore, who lived in the cabin nearby at the end of the lane. *Parson Brooks* is the best character study yet made of the native, and the manners and customs and the mode of thought of the parson and his people are faithfully and sympathetically depicted. His sermon on pages 62 to 69 is inimitable, and yet it is just such as the writer himself has often heard in that region. It has been frequently used in public readings with telling effect. The dialect of the characters of this book is the true southern dialect, and the author not only knew it perfectly but he also knew how to spell it. His remarks regarding it on page 71 show his understanding of it and its idioms.

Parson Brooks is our best Missouri dialect story.—
Contributed by the late William Clark Breckenridge, historian and bibliographer, St. Louis, Missouri, and first published in the Missouri Historical Review, Vol. 20, No. 3 (April, 1926), pp. 393-396.

MISSOURI MINIATURES

JAMES BUCHANAN EADS

Seldom in history do men become equally famous for their accomplishments in several different fields. Such a man, however, was James Buchanan Eads, who not only achieved fame as an inventor and as the constructor of the first iron-clad gunboat built in the United States, but who also became nationally and internationally known as a hydraulic engineer and bridge builder. Eads was the first native American to receive the "Albert Medal" from the Society for the Encouragement of Art, Manufacturing, and Commerce of England, and with Daniel Boone and Mark Twain he now represents the State in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans at New York university. Eads enjoys the additional distinction of being the only engineer among the seventy-two persons who have been elected to this honor.

Sometimes known as "the Napoleon of Engineers," James B. Eads was born of English-Irish parentage in Lawrence-

burg, Indiana, on May 23, 1820. He moved to St. Louis with his parents in 1833, clerked for five years in a merchandising house, and in 1838 became purser on a steamboat.

During his employment as ship purser, he invented and patented a diving bell. He soon resigned his position, and in 1842 organized a company for salvaging sunken steamboats. The business proved profitable, so his first diving-bell boat was soon followed by another one which was equipped for pumping sand and raising hulls. He operated from Galena, Illinois, to the mouth of the Mississippi river and in the tributaries of that stream.

In three years he had accumulated a small fortune. He then sold his interest in the company and established a glass factory in St. Louis, the first west of the Ohio river. Three years later, in 1848, he was forced to close the plant because of financial reverses. Organizing another salvaging company with additional capital borrowed from his creditors, he accumulated a half million dollars in nine years.

By 1861, Eads had become nationally known for his work on the Mississippi and its tributaries. Early in that year he was called to Washington to advise President Lincoln on the best method of using the western waters for defense and as a means of attack upon the Confederacy. He proposed equipping a fleet of armor-plated steamboats, a plan which the government adopted.

When advertisements for bids appeared, Eads himself submitted one in which he pledged the building of seven 600-ton ironclads in sixty-four days. On October 12, 1861, at Carondelet, now a part of St. Louis, he launched the steamboat *St. Louis*, later the *Baron De Kalb*, which according to the builder was the first iron-plated gunboat completed by the United States government. Plans for building the *Monitor*, famed ironclad of the Atlantic coast, were not finished until September 27, 1861, fifteen days before the launching of the first vessel. Six other ironclads, the *Cairo*, *Carondelet*, *Cincinnati*, *Louisville*, *Mound City*, and the *Pittsburg*, followed in quick succession.

Even before the completion of these seven gunboats, Eads began converting the snag-boat *Benton* into an armor-

plated vessel. This was the strongest boat of the river fleet, weighing 1,000 tons and measuring 202 feet in length and 72 feet in width. On the forward parts, thirty inches of oak were covered with a plate of iron three inches thick. The boat was completely iron-plated, carried sixteen guns, and "was at that date the most powerful warship afloat," according to Spears in his book, *The History of Our Navy*.

Eads' ironclad gunboats proved their merit in actual fighting on the river during the Civil war. Three of them, the *St. Louis*, *Carondelet*, and *Cincinnati*, played an important part in the capture of Fort Henry on the Tennessee river on February 6, 1862, thirty-one days before the world-famous *Monitor-Merrimac* duel. This fighting at Fort Henry, said Eads, was the first time in the history of the United States army or navy that an ironclad vessel was brought under fire of a hostile battery, and he believed it was the first time in the world.

A number of these gunboats took important and conspicuous parts in the captures of Fort Donaldson on the Cumberland river, Island No. 10 in the Mississippi, and in the surrender of Vicksburg in 1863. The startling series of successes in the West, which proved the worth of the ironclads as superior fighting boats, was at least a contributing factor in the rise to fame of both General Ulysses S. Grant and Flag Officer A. H. Foote, commanders at the sites of the more outstanding victories which were made possible largely through the co-operation of the army and the efficient fleet of gunboats designed and constructed by Eads.

Eads was not a financier, and although he did successfully finance his own engineering endeavors, his interest in finance probably went no farther. At the close of the war, he headed a St. Louis syndicate and purchased a controlling interest in the old Bank of the State of Missouri. This famous institution was rechartered as the National Bank of the State of Missouri, with an authorized capital of \$5,000,000, and opened for business on January 1, 1866. A few years later, seemingly, the bank began to carry on many speculative enterprises, financing, among other things, the Eads tunnel and bridge project, and the Eads jetties. The panic of 1873 caused a

shrinkage in the assets of the bank and it never recovered, closing its doors on June 20, 1877. Eads was apparently the largest stockholder in the bank, but he was not among those actively responsible for its administration although its resources were probably used to finance the engineering endeavors that were to make him one of the world's greatest engineers.

With such financial backing and with congressional approval of his plans, Eads in 1867 began building the famous bridge that bears his name. The arch of steel over the Mississippi river at St. Louis cost \$10,000,000, and in 1874, at the time of its completion, was one of the largest bridges in the world. The central arch had a span of 520 feet, by far the longest arch at that time, and each of the side arches had a span of 502 feet. The largest of its granite piers, weighing 45,000 tons, rested on bedrock 136 feet below the highwater mark and 90 feet below the bed of the river, unusually deep foundations whose construction called for the use of the pneumatic caisson for the first time in this country.

One of the features of Eads bridge which makes it an achievement out of proportion to its actual size is the fact that its construction marked the first extensive use of steel in bridge building, as wrought iron had been used previously. Its arches, of special crucible steel, were erected by a method which eliminated the use of falsework below in the river. In the seven years required to complete this engineering triumph, Eads met hundreds of problems, invented machinery, and carefully worked out plans which were largely responsible for the success of the enterprise. The fact that the bridge is still in service and that no substantial changes in its structure have been necessary is a notable tribute not only to the value of its design but to the genius of its builder.

In February, 1874, when the bridge was practically completed but before its dedication on July 4, Eads took up a new problem. In a formal proposition to Congress, he suggested the opening of one of the mouths of the Mississippi river to provide a direct path of entry for large ships desiring to dock at New Orleans. He agreed to build a series of jetties which

were to extend out into the gulf in such a manner that the current would carry the sedimentary materials away from the mouth of the river. Faced by skepticism and opposition from army engineers, the government nevertheless accepted his plan for opening a channel 200 feet wide and 30 feet deep. This work, for which he received \$5,250,000, was completed in 1879, and just as his bridge had placed him in the first rank of bridge builders, so did this give him a place among the foremost hydraulic engineers.

As an inventor and engineer, Eads was one of the most remarkable men Missouri has produced. His services to Missouri transportation and Mississippi valley commerce, by reason of railroad travel across the Mississippi river made possible by his bridge at St. Louis, his methods of control of that river and its tributaries, and his improvement of the New Orleans harbor, are probably second to none.

After moving to St. Louis, Eads never attended school, although he studied mechanics, machinery, and civil engineering at night. Like Thomas A. Edison, another famous American inventor, he received but little formal education, teaching himself through studies and experiments in his spare time. Traditionally, Edison received but three months of formal schooling, while Eads' formal education amounted to about three years.

Possibly to make up for his own lack of training in the highly technical field in which he became so successful, Eads employed assistants in his projects who were all highly educated. Many of them were trained in German schools and universities and were extraordinarily capable in their fields, inventing or designing apparatus which aided in the construction of the bridge or the jetties. Among the most distinguished of these assistants was Henry Flad, a German born and educated engineer who with Charles Pfeiffer was responsible for the mathematical calculations on the bridge and who was Eads' right-hand man during its entire construction. Flad made many important contributions to the enterprise; he devised the method of erecting the superstructure of the bridge without framework so as to leave the

river unobstructed during the construction of the bridge. E. L. Corthell was Eads' chief assistant in the construction of the Mississippi river jetties.

Eads' advice was sought by many municipalities at home and abroad concerning feats of engineering. He drew up the plans for improving the harbor at Toronto, offered suggestions for harbor improvement at Vera Cruz and Tampico, and served in an advisory capacity to the Mersey dock and harbor board of Liverpool. He inspected the mouth of practically every large river flowing into the Baltic sea, the Rhone and Danube rivers, the Theiss in Hungary, and also the Suez, Amsterdam, and Rhone ship canals. He helped solve many problems affecting river navigation in the Americas and Europe and wrote numerous letters, reports, and monographs treating authoritatively many problems of engineering.

While on a trip to Nassau, in the Bahama islands off the southeast coast of Florida, where he had gone in the hope of improving his poor health, Eads died on March 8, 1887. His body was brought back to St. Louis and buried in Bellefontaine cemetery.

The bronze bust of Eads which appears in the Hall of Fame is the work of Charles Grafly and was presented by the American society of civil engineers, of which Eads was a member and fellow. There is also a bust of the great engineer in Washington university, and a medallion portrait of him on one side of the base of the Bates statue in Forest Park in St. Louis. A plaza has been dedicated to him at the foot of Canal street in New Orleans, and a granite monument with a bronze inscription was erected in his honor at the Eads jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi river.

[Sources for data on James Buchanan Eads and his work are: the *Dictionary of American Biography* (1929), Vol. V, p. 587; *Addresses and Papers of James B. Eads* (1884), by Estill McHenry; *James B. Eads* (1900), by Louis How; *Missouri's Hall of Fame* (1918), by Floyd C. Shoemaker; *A History of the Jetties at the Mouth of the Mississippi River* (1880), by E. L. Corthell; and obituaries of Eads in the *Missouri Republican*, March 17 and 18, 1887.]

MISSOURI CENTENNIAL DATES IN 1940

Centennial dates, often marked by anniversary celebrations, add to the historical consciousness of Missourians each year. The centennial dates for 1940 are:

MARCH 9, 1840: The Hannibal *Pacific-Monitor* was established. J. S. Buchanan was the publisher and C. D. Meredith was the editor. The name was later changed to the Hannibal *Journal* and in 1850 Orion Clemens, brother of Samuel L. Clemens, became its editor and publisher. He changed the name to *Western Union* and published it until the fall of 1853 when it was merged into the Hannibal *Messenger*.

MARCH 13, 1840: The Boonville *Advertiser* was established at Boonville as the Boonville *Observer*. The paper has had a number of names, but since 1922 it has been published as the Boonville *Advertiser*.

MARCH 30, 1840: The St. Louis *New Era* was established. It was published for about eight years.

MARCH 31, 1840: The contract for the erection of the first building of the University of Missouri in Columbia was let at \$74,494.

APRIL, 1840: The Jefferson county court held its first session at the new county seat of Hillsboro in April, 1840. The county was organized December 8, 1818, and Herculaneum designated as the county seat. The State legislature on February 8, 1839, approved the transfer of the county seat from Herculaneum to Hillsboro.

APRIL 3, 1840: The Independence *Chronicle*, the first regular newspaper in Independence, was established by Joseph Lancaster. The *Chronicle* eventually became the *Occidental Messenger* which was suspended during the Civil war.

APRIL 4, 1840: The Lexington *Express*, the pioneer newspaper of Lafayette county, was established. Charles Patterson was the editor.

APRIL 11, 1840: *Le Telegraphe*, a semiweekly newspaper published in French, was established in St. Louis. It was short-lived.

JUNE, 1840: A post office was established at Blacksnake Hills with Jules C. Robidoux, son of Joseph Robidoux, as postmaster. The office continued under this name until 1843 when it was changed to St. Joseph.

JUNE 18, 19, and 20, 1840: Several thousand Missouri Whigs convened at Rocheport for a rally that was the high light of the famous "log cabin, coon skin, and hard cider campaign" in the State.

JULY 4, 1840: The cornerstone for the first building of the University of Missouri in Columbia was laid. This date was selected in 1890 as the founding date of the university for the semicentennial celebration of the institution.

AUGUST 6, 1840: The *Osage Banner* was established at Warsaw in Benton county by Ewen Cameron. It was the first Whig paper in southwestern Missouri. In 1842, Cameron made it a Democratic paper, but it was soon suspended.

AUGUST, 1840: *Licht-Freund*, a philosophical journal, was established at Hermann in Gasconade county. The paper advocated the abolition of slavery.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1840: The *Fayette Advertiser* was established as the *Glasgow News*. The paper was published in Glasgow until 1852 and was then moved to Fayette. From 1848 to 1860, it was called the *Howard County Banner* and, from 1861 to 1916, the *Howard County Advertiser*. Since December 13, 1916, it has been called the *Fayette Advertiser*.

OCTOBER 15, 1840: The German Evangelical church association of the West was organized at Gravois settlement, now Mehlville, Missouri. In 1877, the association became the German Evangelical synod of North America. The synod merged into the Evangelical and Reformed church in 1934.

NOVEMBER 2, 1840: The medical department of Kemper college in St. Louis opened with an enrollment of forty students. The department was founded by Dr. J. N. McDowell. When the academic department of Kemper college closed in 1845, McDowell organized his school as the Missouri Medical college. The board of curators of the University of Missouri made McDowell's school the medical department of the university on January 26, 1846. The connection between the two institutions was nominal, although the president of the

university attended the commencement exercises of the medical school. In 1899, the McDowell school was incorporated in the medical department of Washington university in St. Louis.

NOVEMBER 16, 1840: The Episcopal parishes of the State were organized into the Diocese of Missouri. The Right Reverend Jackson Kemper, founder of Kemper college in St. Louis, presided. The six parishes represented at the convention were those of Christ church and St. Paul's church in St. Louis, St. Paul's church in St. Charles, St. Paul's church in Palmyra, Grace church in Jefferson City, and Christ church in Boonville.

NOVEMBER 16, 1840: The Eleventh General Assembly of Missouri convened in the new capitol building at Jefferson City. Although not entirely finished, the new building housed the legislature and served as the State's capitol until 1911 when it was destroyed by fire.

NOVEMBER 30, 1840: Georgetown female academy of Pettis county was incorporated by act of the legislature. The incorporators were: James L. English, George R. Smith, Wilkins Watson, Amos Fristoe, Clifton Wood, Albios Roberson, and Samuel B. Hobbs.

DECEMBER 12, 1840: Polk county academy was incorporated by the State legislature. The incorporators were: John Denny, Thomas Rountree, William C. Clark, E. M. Campbell, and William Henry.

1840: Boonsboro in Howard county was laid off in 1840 and named in honor of Daniel Boone.

1840: Dadeville in Dade county was settled in 1840. Originally called Melville, the name of the village was changed to Dadeville in 1865.

1840: Washburn in Barry county was laid out in 1840. It was originally named Keetsville after J. T. Keet. In 1868, the name was changed to Washburn in honor of Samuel Washburn.

1840: The St. Louis *Weekly Gazette* was established in 1840. It was published until 1845.

1840: The *Missouri Saturday News* was established in St. Louis in 1840, but was short-lived.

TOPICS IN MISSOURI HISTORY

The following bibliography of the history of education in Missouri is a continuation of the one published in the *Review* for January, 1940. In compiling the list of secondary sources, much miscellaneous and fragmentary material has been omitted. Typewritten and mimeographed articles, some periodicals, numerous addresses, and numerous special references dealing with the University of Missouri have been excluded. Selection of secondary sources involved the separation of general references on education which dealt very slightly with Missouri from those pertaining directly to Missouri. For this reason, some general titles have been omitted which have some bearing on the history of education in Missouri.

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DO YOU KNOW, OR DON'T YOU?

That the Missouri Press association had its origin in the first convention of the publishers and editors of north Missouri held at Macon, Missouri, on June 12, 1866? The Missouri Press association was actually founded in St. Louis on May 17, 1867.

That the earliest known daily publication west of St. Louis was issued by the *Jefferson City Inquirer* during the regular session of the Sixteenth General Assembly of Missouri which met from December 30, 1850, to March 3, 1851? On Saturday, December 14, 1850, the weekly *Jefferson City Inquirer* stated that the first daily would be printed during the following week and copies were to be sent regularly to citizens in the towns surrounding Jefferson City. The exact day of its first appearance is not known, but the weekly *Jefferson City Inquirer* for January 25, 1851, stated that daily publication was under way. The daily was to be printed only during political campaigns and sessions of the State legislature.

That Missouri has more large springs than any other state in the Union?

That Judge Wilson Primm wrote the first history of St. Louis in 1831? Judge Primm was a member of the St. Louis Lyceum and at the request of that society he prepared and delivered a lecture on the history of St. Louis. This history was published in the *Illinois Monthly Magazine* in April and May, 1832. The magazine was printed in the office of the *St. Louis Beacon* at St. Louis, Missouri.

That St. Louis university was the first Catholic institution in the United States to establish a medical department?

That when the citizens of upper Louisiana drew up their petition to Congress in 1804, protesting against the government of the District of Louisiana, they not only asked for specific changes in government, representation in Congress, and permission to own slaves, but for appropriations for schools? The petition, received by Congress in January, 1805, prayed that funds be appropriated to establish and maintain a French and English school in each county and to build a seminary of learning.

That Pierre and Paul Mallet led the first expedition of white men across the Missouri and the great American plains to Santa Fe? The Mallet brothers and eight other Frenchmen completed their journey in July, 1739. When they set out they believed the rumors that Santa Fe could be reached by ascending the Missouri river and they travelled upstream as far as the Platte, and possibly the Niobrara, before turning southwestward.

That *The American Entomologist*, the second entomological journal to be published in the United States, was established in St. Louis in September, 1868? Benjamin D. Walsh, state entomologist of Illinois, was editor and Charles V. Riley, state entomologist of Missouri, was associate editor. Riley became editor upon the death of Walsh late in 1869.

That the first United States senator born west of the Mississippi river was Augustus C. Dodge? Augustus C. Dodge, son of Henry Dodge, was born in Ste. Genevieve, Missouri, on January 12, 1812. In 1848, he became the first United States senator from Iowa.

That the first kindergarten in the public schools of the United States was established in St. Louis by Susan E. Blow in 1873? Susan E. Blow, a native of Missouri, was one of the distinguished pioneers in the kindergarten movement in America. Her kindergarten work in St. Louis was done under the direction of William T. Harris who was in charge of public instruction in St. Louis at that time. Mrs. Carl Schurz, whose husband later became United States senator from Missouri, opened the first private kindergarten in the United States at her home in Wisconsin before she moved to Missouri.

That Major Julia Stimson, distinguished superintendent of the Army Nurse Corps of the United States from 1919 to 1937, lived in Missouri six years and served as superintendent of nurses at the Washington university medical school before entering upon her duties overseas where she became director of the nursing service of the American expeditionary forces?

That St. Louis became the largest shell manufacturing center of the trans-Mississippi region during the World war?

That the National cemetery at Jefferson Barracks near St. Louis is filled with graves of soldiers of every war engaged in by American forces?

That telegraph communication first became available to Missourians when a telegraph line reached East St. Louis on December 20, 1847? Messengers carried telegraph dispatches across the Mississippi river from East St. Louis to St. Louis, Missouri, on ferryboats until March, 1848.

VERSE IN THE MISSOURI PIONEER PRESS

A SALT RIVER DIRGE

Tune—"When Shall We Three Meet Again?"

Maine election's past and gone
 And the Locos' jaws hang down;
 Those who thought their party
 strong
 Walk the streets with faces long.
 All who o'er the Whigs did crow
 Up Salt River now must go.

All who foes of freedom are,
 For the journey must prepare;
 Fairfield² and his minions too
 Soon must join the boatmen's crew,
 Those who over freemen crow'd
 Up Salt River must be row'd.

Demagogues and those they lead,
 All of blue light Tory breed,³
 Long have boasted of their strength,
 But they are used up at length,
 Those who did for victory look,
 Must *ascend the briny brook*.

Office-holders, rich and proud,
 Those to whom their vassals bow'd—
 Who upon the spoils grew rich,
 Worse by far than seven years'
 itch—
 Those who did high collars wear—
 For Salt River must prepare.

Hannibal⁴ and Albert⁵ too,
 Boasting leaders of the crew,
 Mordecai⁶ and Sam H. Blake,⁷
 All must soon the journey take.
 Those who wish for power supreme
 Must go up the *cold salt stream*.

Mordecai, within the gate,
 There must for promotion wait,
 Till the Dover Tory Band
 Drive the Whigs forth from the
 land.
 Then he may return again,
 And o'er Dover Tories reign.

¹Name applied to national Democratic party by its opponents. The term originated in November, 1835, at a meeting of the "equal rights" faction of the party in New York. Tammany Democrats turned out the lights in an attempt to break up the meeting. However, the "equal rights" men produced candles and "loco-foco" matches and continued their meeting. The lucifer match was comparatively new and was called "loco-foco." The name was supposed to mean self-lighting.

²John Fairfield, governor of Maine. He was defeated in the Whig landslide of 1840, but was re-elected at the next election.

³Name applied to Federalists who opposed the War of 1812. Later the Whigs denounced the Jacksonians as Tories. They reasoned that the Whigs of England had fought the battles of the people against the usurpations of the throne and that they were fighting the usurpations of Jackson.

⁴Hannibal Hamlin, a Jacksonian Democrat, served as speaker of the Maine house of representatives. In 1856 he went over to the Republicans and was elected vice-president in 1860.

⁵Albert Smith, representative in Congress from Maine. In 1840 he was defeated for re-election by William Pitt Fessenden.

⁶Probably Mordecai Manuel Noah, an early Jackson appointee, of New York.

⁷The fact that his full name is given indicates that Blake was not generally known.

Uncle Zeke⁸ and Captain Jo⁹
 Soon must up the river go,
 And in boatmen's garments dress'd,
 Take a passage with the rest;
 But the sheriff will not hear
 Shannon's¹⁰ thunder roaring there.

Long they've boasted, long they've
 bragg'd,
 Rulers have the people gagg'd;
 But the patriots of our State
 Have aroused themselves of late!
 And their voice the Tories hear,
 Bidding them up river steer.

Evil Spirits there they'll find,
 Who in Maine have led the blind,
 Prompting men to sell their votes;¹¹
 Now they're forced to take their
 boats,
 And to stem the current salt
 Till they find a place to halt.

But the Tory crew of Maine
 Will not long alone remain;
 Martin¹² soon must leave his throne,
 Down he'll come, but not alone;
 All his office holding crew
 Must go up Salt River too.

Poinsett,¹³ with his army bill,
 Fram'd against the people's will,
 Cataline¹⁴ and Benton¹⁵ too,
 Soon must join the long-faced crew.
 Duncan,¹⁶ with those friends so
 dear,
 Up Salt River soon must steer.

Amos¹⁷ too must leave his place,
 Fill'd by him with much disgrace;
 Since he left a salary large,
 Now to make an extra charge,
 And, some like the farmer's boar,
 Had enough, yet squeal'd for more.

Van will soon up river look,
 Take the route by Kinderhook,¹⁸
 And his cabbage garden clear,
 To sustain his crew next year,
 Those who Treasury pap did share,
 Sour crout now must be their fare.

All their spoils of loaves and fishes,
 They have us'd, and lick'd the
 dishes;
 Tho' we've almost stopp'd their fun,
 Some may yet like Swartwout run¹⁹
 Who the people's money stole,
 Run away and kept the whole.

⁸This reference might be to Isaac Hill, New Hampshire editor and member of Jackson's "kitchen cabinet."

⁹Might refer to either Captain John Donelson or Colonel Richard M. Johnson, the vice-president.

¹⁰Wilson Shannon, governor of Ohio who was defeated for re-election in 1840 by Thomas Corwin.

¹¹Whigs charged that a new election law in Maine opened wide the door to fraud. It permitted residents of unorganized places or plantations to vote wherever they pleased.

¹²President Martin Van Buren.

¹³Joel Roberts Poinsett, secretary of war under Van Buren. He proposed a plan of universal military training and frontier defense.

¹⁴John C. Calhoun who had rejoined the Democratic party during the administration of Van Buren.

¹⁵Thomas Hart Benton.

¹⁶Dr. Alexander Duncan of Ohio.

¹⁷Amos Kendall who served as postmaster general under Andrew Jackson and Van Buren. He resigned during the 1840 campaign to edit the *Washington Extra Globe* in support of Van Buren.

¹⁸Van Buren's home in New York.

¹⁹Samuel Swartwout who was appointed collector of the port of New York by Jackson on April 25, 1829. Van Buren continued him in office. His

Officer-seeker sly and arch
 Soon must step the Tories' march,
 Forward move, though very slow,
 Striving with one hand to row—
 They will need the other paw
 To support their under jaw.

Democrats dy'd in the wool
 Must at rowing take one pull;
 If their boat should overset;
 Pure democracy get wet,
 Those who thought their colors fast
 Must look very pale at last.

Up Salt River nothing grows
 Pleasant to the mouth or nose;
 But the Dutchman's sour crout
 Must be used by them throughout.
 Some who on the spoils did thrive
 There will hardly keep alive.

Old King Martin's royal robe,
 Kendall's lying *Extra Globe*,
 Both must be preserved with care,
 They will soon be wanted there.
 But Republicans despise
 Royal robes and extra lies.

Yet old Amos being poor,
 Must employment have once more;
 This none of his friends deny,
 Since they love to hear him lie;
 And I will predict one thing—
 Van will be Salt River King.

Barbers there will make their jack,
 Money they will never lack;
 They will make an *extra charge*
 Where the face is long or large.
 Locos in Salt River town
 Have their faces lengthened down.

Amos will the Locos rob,
 Do their lying by the job,
 And for extra bills will call
 To support his children small,
 They I think will not soon hear
 Whig artillery roaring near.

Where will Locos rule again,
 In the place of better men?
 Fill the place where once they sat,
 And again on spoils grow fat?
 When will they down river steer,
 And no opposition fear?

When Whig principles shall cease;
 When corruption shall increase;
 When Columbia's sons grow slack;
 When from duty they turn back;
 Then Salt River folks will reign—
 Federal Locos rule again.

From the *Boon's Lick Times* (Fayette), November 14, 1840.

accounts with the government remained unsettled at the expiration of his term March 29, 1838. An investigation in January, 1839, revealed that, beginning within a few months of his appointment, he had appropriated more than a million dollars. Meanwhile, he had fled to Europe.

HISTORICAL NOTES AND COMMENTS

MISSOURI MEMBERS SET HIGH GOAL FOR OTHER
STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETIES

The active members of the State Historical Society of Missouri, who have played such an important part in placing the Society in its position as holder of first place in membership among state historical societies in this country, have begun receiving their just recognition from other states.

The *Bulletin of the New York State Historical Association* for November, 1939, gives a list of the new members coming into the Missouri Society from December, 1938, to May, 1939, and shows that 129 of the 256 new members were gained as a result of the efforts of enrolled members. Commenting on this, the *Bulletin* says: "If we can only persuade our members to work as efficiently as they do in Missouri, we may even show the Missourians a thing or two!"

The New York State Historical Association, whose membership roll of 1,935 ranks second in the United States, exceeded only by the State Historical Society of Missouri, maintains house museums at Ticonderoga and Cooperstown and carries on an extensive publication program of its own.

More recognition for the State Historical Society of Missouri and for the efforts of its members comes from Vermont. The *Proceedings of the Vermont Historical Society*, published in December, 1939, points out the membership record of the State Historical Society of Missouri, and then urges its own members to work toward an increased membership. Arthur Wallace Peace, editor of the *Proceedings*, comments that he has been "looking with some awe at the published membership of the State Historical Society of Missouri."

LEARNING ABOUT MISSOURI

If outward signs can be trusted, Missouri counties have been showing an increased interest in their own history during the decade of the thirties.

The January number of the *Missouri Historical Review*, reporting on the status of county historical groups, announced that sixteen [17] counties now have their own society. Several inactive societies, including the Boone county group, were excluded.

To show this awakened interest, the *Review* points out that sixty per cent of these history-minded groups began after 1936.

The outline of programs and policies presented for these county historical societies gives an inkling, at least, of their possibilities. They invite speakers, sponsor research, form museums. Above all, they interest their citizens in Missouri.

With plans for societies in several other counties in the making, and with sixteen historical groups already in the field, Missourians seem on their way to know more about their State.

Educational in one sense and pleasure groups in another, these county historical societies can do much to further knowledge of a historical culture that is strictly Missourian, and to help Missouri citizens understand better the State in which they live.—Editorial from the *Columbia Missourian*, January 20, 1940.

MARK TWAIN STAMP SALE SETS HIGH RECORD

Postmaster General James A. Farley opened the sale of the Samuel L. Clemens commemorative stamp on February 13, 1940, in Hannibal, Missouri, the boyhood home of the famous author. Hannibal set a new record for the first day's sale of stamps of the ten cent denomination. Mr. Farley sold the first seventy stamps to Morris Anderson, chairman of the Hannibal Mark Twain board, for deposit in the Mark Twain museum in that city. The sale of the stamps during the day exceeded 210,000, including 134,000 first day "covers." The brown stamp, bearing the picture and name of Samuel L. Clemens, went on regular sale at other post offices in the nation on February 14. It is one of the thirty-five "Famous American" series honoring authors, poets, educators, scientists, composers, artists, and inventors.

Mr. Farley spoke at an informal banquet in the Hannibal Mark Twain hotel on the evening preceding the opening of the stamp sale. In his address he linked Mark Twain with Abraham Lincoln, describing them as "two of the most characteristic and certainly among the most loved of our noted Americans." Others who participated in the banquet program were Governor Lloyd C. Stark, Congressman M. A. Romjue of Macon, and Mayor L. E. Fisher and Postmaster Felix J. Schaul of Hannibal. Mr. Morris Anderson was toastmaster.

ST. LOUIS GROUP PLACES 114 HISTORIC MARKERS

The historic sites committee of the young men's division of the St. Louis chamber of commerce placed 114 markers in the city during 1939. Seventy metal shield markers were erected in the area of the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial and twenty-six were placed in adjacent areas. At least one marker was placed in all but four of the forty city blocks which comprise the memorial area. The committee also erected two bronze markers, one at Benton school and the other at the site of the first manual training school in the United States. Sixteen photographic markers were placed in store or ground floor windows.

As reported by the committee in November, 1939, metal shield markers were placed on the sites of the Lisa-Hunt house, the Francois M. Benoit, Sr., home, the Alexander McNair home, the Nicholas Beaugenou house, the Pierre Didier home, the John Coons home, the Taillon-Chenie house, the René Paul store, and the Frederick Dent, Sr., house. In December, the committee reported the erection of three gateway markers. One, placed at 816 North First street, marked the northern trail route which led from the village of St. Louis to Fort Bellefontaine and eventually to Hall's ferry road. The trail south to Ste. Genevieve, Cape Girardeau, and New Madrid—known to the Americans as King's Highway, to the Spanish as El Camino Real, and to the French as Le Chemin de Roi—was marked at the southeast corner of Fourth street and Chouteau avenue. Another

marker was placed at 305 St. Charles street to mark the beginning of the old Western Trails route.

KINGDOM OF CALLAWAY HISTORICAL SOCIETY ORGANIZED

The Kingdom of Callaway Historical society was organized at Fulton on February 16, 1940. Elmer C. Henderson, who served as temporary chairman at the organization sessions, presided at the meeting. Ovid Bell was elected president of the new society and the other officers are: Prof. J. T. Bush, vice-president; Mrs. Carl S. Lorenz, secretary; and R. O. Baker, treasurer. Twenty-nine persons were enrolled as charter members of the society. Regular meetings will be held on the first Friday evening of January, April, July, and October.

The constitution and bylaws of the society, as adopted at the meeting, follow:

CONSTITUTION

Article I. Name

The name of this organization shall be the Kingdom of Callaway Historical Society.

Article II. Purpose

The purposes of this society shall be to collect and preserve information pertaining to interesting historical events of Callaway county; to assume responsibility for proper recognition and preservation of various landmarks; to do suitable honor to those hardy pioneers of this county who laid the foundation for our present happiness; to engender rightful pride in the rich history of the Kingdom of Callaway; and to accept the invitation extended by the State Historical Society of Missouri to become an auxiliary member of that Society, thereby entitling this society to a delegate at the annual meetings of the State organization.

Article III. Membership

Section 1. Any resident, or former resident, of Callaway county shall be eligible to membership in the society.

Section 2. Charter members shall consist of those who have paid their dues on or before February 16, 1940. A roster of these, as well as a roster of all other members, shall be preserved by the secretary.

Section 3. Membership shall be terminated by resignation or by failure to pay the annual dues.

Article IV. Meetings

Regular meetings shall be held at such time and place as may be determined by majority vote of the society.

Article V. Officers

A president, one or more vice-presidents, secretary, and treasurer shall be elected at the annual meeting for a term of one year by majority vote of those members present and voting. An historian shall be elected annually by the executive committee.

Article VI. Amendments

This constitution may be amended by a majority vote of the members present at any meeting of the society, provided written notice of the proposed amendment shall have been given each member ten days prior to such meeting. Or this constitution may be amended by a majority vote at the meeting following that at which an amendment is proposed.

BYLAWS

Chapter I. Meetings

Section (a) Regular meetings of the society shall be held on the first Friday of January, April, July, and October of each year at such hour and place as the president may designate. Proper newspaper notice of such meetings, as well as of special meetings called by the president, shall be given or written notice mailed to each member.

Section (b) The October meeting shall be known as the annual meeting.

Section (c) Quorum. A quorum for the transaction of business at any meeting of the society shall consist of those members who assemble at the time and place designated by the written or published notice given by the president. But no business may be transacted by fewer than seven members.

Chapter II. Officers

Section (a) The president may be a resident of any part of Callaway county.

Section (b) The first vice-president shall be a resident of Fulton township. The remaining vice-presidents, of which there shall be four, shall be residents of such townships as the executive committee may recommend to secure the most equable representation for the county.

Section (c) Duties of all officers shall be those commonly appertaining to such offices.

Chapter III. Dues

The annual dues of the society shall be fifty cents, payable in advance to the treasurer on January first.

Chapter IV. Committees

Section (a) The standing committees of the society shall be executive, membership, and program.

Section (b) The executive committee shall consist of the president, all vice-presidents, secretary, treasurer, and chairmen of the standing and special committees. Between meetings of the society the executive committee shall conduct the business of the society and determine its policies. This committee shall fill any vacancy that may occur among the offices of the society. An historian shall be appointed by this committee and his term of service shall expire with the term of service of the elective officers.

Section (c) A committee on membership shall be appointed by the president.

Section (d) A program committee shall be appointed by the president.

Chapter V. Liabilities

Any liability which may be created when money for the payment of the same is not in the hands of the treasurer, shall become the personal liability of the person or persons creating the same and not the liability of the society.

Chapter VI. Amendments

These bylaws may be amended at any regular meeting of the society by a two-thirds affirmative vote.

INTERESTING PAPERS READ AT CAPE GIRARDEAU MEETING

The autobiographical sketch of Robert W. Watson, pioneer resident of New Madrid, which was written in 1855, was read by Mrs. E. O. Schoombs of Cape Girardeau at the meeting of the Cape Girardeau County Historical society on January 29, 1940, at Jackson. J. G. Putz read a part of the history of Jackson which is being compiled and a brief sketch of William H. Ashley was presented.

Stephen B. Hunter presented a report of the committee on historic markers at the regular meeting of the society on February 26, in Cape Girardeau. The committee has prepared a sample marker and plans to erect twenty markers at sites of historic interest in the county. Two papers on the early history of the county were read, and Joseph L. Moore told an interesting story about the origin of the name of Maumee river.

CLAY COUNTY SOCIETY IN ANNUAL MEETING

According to press announcements, the annual dinner meeting of the Clay County Historical society will be held in Liberty on March 4, 1940. Charles van Ravenswaay of Boonville will speak on "Missouri Folk Tales."

HOWARD-COOPER SOCIETY ELECTS OFFICERS

L. A. Kingsbury of New Franklin was re-elected president of the Historical Society of Howard and Cooper counties at the annual banquet, January 24, 1939, in Boonville. Other officers of the society who were re-elected at the meeting were: J. B. Barnes of Boonville, first vice-president; Miss Hazel Price of Glasgow, second vice-president; and W. A. Canole of Fayette, treasurer. Miss Edwina Nelson of Boonville was named secretary of the society to succeed Charles van Ravenswaay who was elected to the new office of historian.

Judge Roy D. Williams of Boonville spoke at the meeting, having as his subject "Interesting People I have Known." He was introduced by R. P. Spencer of Fayette who made a brief talk. More than one hundred persons from the Boone's Lick country attended the banquet held in the Frederick hotel.

REMINISCENT ADDRESS FOR JOHNSON COUNTY
HISTORICAL SOCIETY DINNER

H. H. Crittenden, prominent Kansas City businessman and son of former Governor T. T. Crittenden, spoke at the annual dinner meeting of the Johnson County Historical society in Warrensburg, December 13, 1939. Professor R. F. Wood, president of the society, presided at the meeting, and W. E. Suddath introduced the speaker. Mr. Crittenden related many interesting incidents in Johnson county's history, including the attempted murder of General Frank P. Blair while he was speaking in Warrensburg against the oath of loyalty. Mr. Crittenden considers that ridding the State of the James gang was the most outstanding event in his father's administration as governor. Edwin Houx, treasurer

of the society, spoke briefly on the preservation of records and heirlooms and asked for the loan of articles for a county museum.

DR. GREGG TO SPEAK TO NATIVE SONS OF KANSAS CITY

According to press announcements, Dr. Kate L. Gregg of Lindenwood college, St. Charles, will speak on "Fort Osage" at the meeting of the Native Sons of Kansas City on March 8, 1940, at Hotel Phillips. The organization, which was incorporated in 1932, is working on a project for the preservation of the old Union cemetery where many of the city's fathers are buried. Dr. Gregg's address is expected to create new interest in the project.

The organization has more than 350 members, all of whom were born in Kansas City forty or more years ago. Each year they sponsor a historical exhibition at the better homes show in Kansas City. This year the exhibit was prepared mainly by art students of the high schools and dealt with subjects of historic interest. The organization also maintains a collection in the municipal auditorium which is largely pictorial and is arranged chronologically. Last fall the organization participated in the dedication of the shelter house in the Jacob L. Loose Memorial park and the commemoration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the battle of Westport on October 21, 1939. The organization meets once each month and the programs are based primarily on subjects of historical interest.

MADISON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY ELECTS OFFICERS

Officers for the newly organized Madison County Historical society were elected at a meeting in Fredericktown, December 13, 1939. Mrs. J. W. Andrews was chosen as president of the society and the other officers are: Dr. W. H. Barron, vice-president; Mrs. Kate Graves, secretary; and Mrs. E. K. Englebreton, treasurer. The society plans to have monthly meetings, and the program for the year has been formulated.

PHELPS COUNTY SOCIETY CONDUCTS ESSAY CONTEST

The Phelps County Historical society is conducting an essay contest which closes April 15, 1940. Cash prizes have been offered for the best essay submitted in each of three classes: students enrolled in elementary grades, high school students, and adults residing anywhere in Phelps county. Three possible subjects for the essays were announced: Phelps county pioneers, early industries of Phelps county, or pioneer school teachers of Phelps county. Members of the committee in charge of the contest are Miss Grace Muller of St. James, Miss Mattie Freeman of Newburg, and Miss Eulalie Powell of Rolla.

The executive committee of the society, which meets each month, also plans to make a collection of family histories and genealogical records.

120 CHARTER MEMBERS ENROLLED IN ST. LOUIS COUNTY
HISTORICAL SOCIETY

One hundred and twenty members were enrolled in the St. Louis County Historical society at the charter meeting in Clayton, January 22, 1940. B. Cordell Stevens, president of the society, presided. Glen Mohler, city attorney of Clayton, who is handling the legal procedure for a *pro forma* decree, read the constitution of the new organization. During the business session, Boyle O. Rodes of Clayton, was elected treasurer of the society, Mrs. Vivian S. Meier, Clayton public librarian, is secretary of the society.

Mr. Stevens, in his introductory remarks, discussed the importance of historical organizations and suggested several projects for the society. Dr. Isidor Loeb of Washington University, a trustee of the State Historical Society of Missouri, described the State Society's organization and growth. Dean Loeb served as the first secretary of the State Society forty-two years ago. Former United States Senator George H. Williams, a trustee of the State Society, and McCune Gill, local historian, also took part on the program.

TEACHERS OF GREATER ST. LOUIS HAVE
HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

H. C. Koeling of Collinsville, Illinois, read a paper on "Missouri in the Early Part of the Civil War" at a meeting of the Historical Association of Greater St. Louis on February 2, 1940, at St. Louis university. Miss Catherine V. Soraghan of Clayton high school reviewed the paper during the critical discussion period.

The members of the association are mainly teachers of history in the universities, colleges, and high schools of St. Louis and vicinity. H. H. Coulson of St. Louis university is president of the association and W. E. Kettelkamp of Lebanon, Illinois, is secretary. The association holds its first meeting in the fall with the Missouri Historical society in St. Louis. Three other meetings are held during the year at different institutions.

SALINE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY IN
QUARTERLY SESSION

L. A. Kingsbury, president of the Historical Society of Howard and Cooper counties, was the guest speaker at a meeting of the Saline County Historical society in Marshall on February 6, 1940. The meeting was postponed from the regular January date. Mr. Kingsbury spoke on the subject of "Hosts and Guests of Early Missouri Taverns" and related many interesting and amusing incidents which occurred in early taverns of the State. Judge T. H. Harvey, president of the society, presided at the meeting and introduced the speaker.

TRANSPORTATION THEME FOR VERNON COUNTY HISTORICAL
SOCIETY'S ANNUAL BANQUET

Chester H. Gray of Washington, D. C., Mrs. Patricia Solander of Topeka, Kansas, John T. Harding of Kansas City, and State Senator Allen McReynolds of Carthage took part in the program at the annual banquet of the Vernon County Historical society in Nevada, December 8, 1939. Awards to

the winners in the essay contest sponsored by Mr. Gray were presented by Representative Carl J. Henry of Butler. Mr. Gray, who is a former resident of Vernon county, offered \$80 in prizes for the best essays on "The History of Highway Transportation in Vernon County" submitted by students of the public schools of the county. The prizes were allotted in four divisions, two for elementary school students and two for high school students. Herbert Cooper, county superintendent of schools, presided as toastmaster at the banquet.

Senator McReynolds, president of the State Historical Society of Missouri, spoke on the subject "Missouri and Missourians." Mr. Harding, recently named as chairman of the State social security commission, had as his subject "Pioneer History of Vernon County." Mrs. Solander, native of Vernon county and now a director of the Kansas Historical Society, discussed the development of transportation, having as her subject "The White Way." Mr. Gray closed the banquet program with a discussion of "The National Highway Users Conference."

MORE ABOUT MISSOURIANS IN COLORADO

The late Warren Switzler of San Diego, California, added another name to the list of four attorneys general of Colorado who have been identified with Missouri and who were mentioned in the January issue of the *Review*, page 207. Joseph Hickman Maupin, who served Colorado as attorney general, was graduated from the law college of the University of Missouri in 1878.

Mrs. Ida M. Schaaf of Saint Marys, Missouri, has also contributed additional information about Missourians in Colorado. William Leavenworth, who became prominent in Colorado, was born in Ste. Genevieve and read medicine with Mrs. Schaaf's father. Later he attended a St. Louis college and after graduation he went to Colorado and settled in Los Animas. He practiced medicine there until his death. William B. Cox, a brother of Mrs. Schaaf, went to Colorado and worked as a miner in the Cripple Creek district. He now lives in Denver. Mrs. Schaaf also related an interesting account

of two brothers by the name of Clifford. One was closely associated with early Denver when it was only an Indian trading post.

THE STRIKE OF 1877 IN ST. LOUIS

A. C. Donnan of Lake Spring, Missouri, makes this contribution in regard to the strike of 1877 in St. Louis, described by Russell M. Nolen in the article, "The Labor Movement in St. Louis from 1860 to 1890," which was published in the January *Review*. Donnan was living in Carondelet, now south St. Louis, during the summer of 1877. He joined the citizens' militia and served in a company under Pierre Chouteau. General Beale had command of the militia in that part of the city and they were furnished Springfield rifles, according to Mr. Donnan.

OUTSTANDING ACQUISITIONS

Photostatic copies of five pages, showing sites of especial historic interest, from the landbooks of Madison county have been presented to the Society by Henry C. Thompson of Bonne Terre, Missouri. The maps are dated as follows: May 30, 1855; September 27, 1861; November 15, 1859 (two of this date); and August 10, 1879.

Mrs. Frank C. Fay of Chillicothe, Missouri, donated to the Society three bound volumes containing the issues of the Chillicothe *Crisis* from August 30, 1877, to August 6, 1885; one bound volume of the *Chillicothe Tribune* from December 1, 1927, to February 28, 1928; and unbound issues of the *Tribune* from February 3, to November 19, 1886. Mrs. Fay's husband, the late Dr. Frank C. Fay, a well-known Methodist minister of north Missouri, published the *Tribune* from 1923 until 1928. The Society greatly appreciates this valuable addition to its newspaper collection.

Clarence E. Watkins, publisher of the *Chillicothe Constitution-Tribune*, presented a bound volume of the Chillicothe

Morning Constitution from December 10, 1889, to June 29, 1890, to supplement the Society's microfilm collection of Chillicothe newspapers.

A. L. Roe of Shelbina, Missouri, donated to the Society three bound volumes of the *Shelbina Torchlight* for the years 1890, 1891, and 1892.

Through the courtesy of Dr. Lewis E. Atherton, professor of history at the University of Missouri, Mrs. Nan V. Herring and Richard Bentley, Jr., of Glasgow, Missouri, have presented to the Society the marriage record book for the years 1827 to 1871 of Thomas Fristoe, Baptist minister of Howard county; forty-seven manuscript items for dates from 1819 to 1873 of the Reverend Mr. Fristoe and Jordan Bentley; Thomas Fristoe's bank account book for the years 1866-1867; and single copies of the *Western Watchman* of June 16, 1859, published at St. Louis, and the *Glasgow Missourian* of June 13, 1895.

A. L. Hawkins of Jefferson City has donated to the Society a supplement to the *Westliche Post* in which the constitution adopted by the State Convention of 1865 is printed and a single copy of the *Daily State Journal* of January 5, 1875, published at Jefferson City.

Nine issues of the *Messenger of Peace*, formerly published at Marcelline, Missouri, have been presented to the Society by G. R. Loughhead, superintendent of schools at Poplar Bluff, Missouri. The issues are for those of November 1 and 15, and December 1, 1895; May 15, July 1, September 1, October 15, and November 15, 1896; and January 15, 1897.

Several manuscripts have been deposited with the Society by the Reverend Wm. J. Gammon, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Perry, Missouri. The collections include records of Center Point rural school in Jackson county, 1871 to 1935; session records and history of the Whitewater Presbyterian

church in Cape Girardeau county, which was organized June 24, 1832; session records, a history, and other data on the Bellevue Presbyterian church at Caledonia, organized August 2, 1816, as Concord church; session records and history of the Brazeau Presbyterian church in Perry county, organized September 12, 1819; records of the Pleasant Hill Presbyterian church near Fruitland, organized November 6, 1838; records of the Apple Creek Presbyterian church in Cape Girardeau county, founded about 1820; a copy of the presbyterial register of ministers of the Potosi presbytery, 1844 to 1934; and cemetery records of Cape Girardeau county. In compiling the cemetery records, Mr. Gammon inspected 115 cemeteries in the county and noted more than 3,200 inscriptions. In addition to the manuscripts deposited, Mr. Gammon lent the Society for microfilming purposes the following items: record of Cape Girardeau county marriages from September, 1805 to 1838, and from 1839 to 1855; a history of the Jackson, Missouri, Presbyterian church; and cemetery records of Ralls county. Mr. Gammon visited seventy-two cemeteries in compiling the Ralls county cemetery record.

The Reverend Mother A. McCabe, superior of the Sacred Heart convent at St. Charles, Missouri, has presented to the Society two photographs of the tomb of Mother Philippine Duchesne, two photographs of the room in which Mother Duchesne died at the convent, and two printed pamphlets. The pamphlets are *A Pioneer of Devotion to the Sacred Heart in America* by R. MacDermot and *The Venerable Philippine Duchesne, 1769-1852*, by a Religious of the Sacred Heart. This gift was obtained through the courtesy of Ben L. Emmons of St. Charles.

The Society has received a gift of sixteen books which were written or edited by President L. Fuerbringer of Concordia seminary and published by the Concordia publishing house of St. Louis. The gift was made by Dr. E. Seuel, manager of the publishing house, through the courtesy of President Fuerbringer.

MICROFILM ACQUISITIONS

Many valuable additions to the Society's newspaper collections have been made in recent weeks through the process of microfilming.

Bonham Freeman, publisher of the *Bowling Green Times*, lent thirteen volumes, containing the issues of the *Times* from October 7, 1880, to 1902, for microfilming.

Through the courtesy of Clarence E. Watkins, publisher of the *Chillicothe Constitution-Tribune*, four volumes of the *Chillicothe Constitution*, containing the issues from October 10, 1872, to October 22, 1874, and from December 12, 1889, to April 25, 1892, were obtained for microfilming. He also lent unbound issues of the *Chillicothe Tribune* from February 3, 1886, to November 19, 1886, for microfilming.

The Society obtained twenty-six more volumes of Pike county newspapers for microfilming through the courtesy of Mrs. Gladys Bryson, trustee and publisher, and J. R. Morrison, business manager of the *Louisiana Press-Journal*. The volumes contain the issues of the *Louisiana Journal* from October, 1870, to October, 1881, and from October, 1882, to October, 1890; the issues of the *Riverside Press* from October, 1881, to July, 1883; and the issues of the *Pike County News* from 1890 to 1899.

Four volumes of the *Monroe City News* were lent to the Society by the editor, Miss Anne E. Nolen. The volumes contain the issues of the *News* from January 14, 1875, to January 11, 1877, and January 3, 1878, to December 27, 1879.

H. J. Blanton, editor of the *Monroe County Appeal* at Paris, kindly lent the files of his paper from February 27, 1874, to 1879, and from 1881 to July 20, 1906, for microfilming.

Through the courtesy of A. H. Volkmann, editor, and H. Charles Cox, business manager, two volumes of the Rock Port *Democratic Mail* and one volume of the *Atchison County Mail* were obtained for microfilming. The volumes contain the issues of the *Democratic Mail* from August 29, 1878, to August 18, 1881, and the *Atchison County Mail* from August 25, 1881, to August 3, 1882.

Mrs. L. T. Lee, publisher of the *Savannah Reporter*, lent the Society for microfilming a volume containing the issues of the *Savannah Sentinel* from November 1, 1851, to October 23, 1852; a volume of the *Savannah North-West Democrat* from July 12, 1856, to July 4, 1857; and two volumes of the *Andrew County Republican* containing the issues from November 1, 1871, to December 4, 1874.

Edgar P. Blanton, editor and publisher, lent files of the *Shelbina Democrat* from April 7, 1870, to September, 1871, and from 1872 to July 24, 1901.

Through the courtesy of W. C. Hewitt, publisher of the *Shelby County Herald* at Shelbyville, the Society obtained twelve volumes for microfilming. The volumes include the issues of the *Herald* from April 5, 1871, to June 15, 1881, and from January 4, 1888, to February 21, 1906.

PHOTOGRAPH ACQUISITIONS

Recent gifts to the Society have added 326 photographs of Missourians and Missouri sites to its extensive collection.

Townsend Godsey of Jefferson City, chief of information and education in the conservation commission of Missouri, donated 150 prints, including several portraits of State officials.

Mayor Bernard F. Dickmann of St. Louis and L. Baumn, architect for the St. Louis division of parks and recreation, presented sixty-three prints of important buildings and sites in that city.

Thirty-eight prints of Carthage scenes were received from R. C. Grisson, secretary of the Carthage chamber of commerce.

J. N. Fueglin, director of the St. Louis university news bureau, added twelve photographs of the campus to the collection.

Ten photographs of Eden Theological Seminary at Webster Groves were received from O. L. Elbring.

The Kansas City chamber of commerce added nine photographs to the collection.

The Rev. L. Meyer, publicity director of the Lutheran church, through the courtesy of President L. Fuerbringer of Concordia Theological Seminary in St. Louis, presented eight photographs to the Society.

The Society received seven photographs and a bulletin containing a number of pictures from E. K. Harrison, director of the news bureau of Washington university in St. Louis.

Seven photographs of Stephens college in Columbia were obtained through Barry J. Holloway, director of public relations.

George T. Moore, director of the Missouri Botanical Gardens in St. Louis, presented six photographs of the gardens.

Four photographs of St. Joseph buildings and sites were received from D. H. Timmerman, executive secretary of the chamber of commerce in that city.

Paul Beisman, general manager of the municipal opera association in St. Louis, and William Zolken, publicity director, gave the Society three photographs.

The St. Louis convention and publicity bureau added two photographs to the collection.

J. O. Spreen of St. Louis presented two photographs of the famous Washington hall in that city.

Frank W. Taylor of the *St. Louis Star-Times* gave two photographs to the Society.

Judge N. T. Gentry of Columbia presented photographs of Mrs. Ann Hawkins Gentry and Dr. Paul Schweitzer to the Society.

The Society also received one photograph from Earl Brown, secretary of the Joplin chamber of commerce.

ANNIVERSARIES

The week of February 11 to 17, 1940, was designated as "Library Week" in St. Joseph to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the public library in that city. A souvenir program was issued by the library board as a part of the anniversary observance which also marked the 500th

anniversary of the invention of printing. A feature article describing the library appears in the *St. Joseph News-Press* of February 11, 1940.

Jefferson county will observe the centennial anniversary of the transfer of the courts from Herculaneum to Hillsboro with a week's celebration from May 12 to 18. In connection with the plans for the centennial celebration, two newspapers of the county, the Hillsboro *Jefferson Democrat* and the Crystal City-Festus *Jefferson County Press*, are publishing a weekly column titled "Old Settlers' Association Notes and News of the Centennial."

MONUMENTS AND MEMORIALS

To Mrs. Marshall Rust of Pilot Grove, Missouri, who presided at the dedication services of the memorial to General William H. Ashley near Arrow Rock, goes much credit as the moving spirit behind the erection of the memorial. Mrs. Rust suggested the Ashley marker project while serving as president of the State Officers' club of the Missouri D. A. R. An account of the dedication and a description of the marker appeared in the January issue of the *Missouri Historical Review*, p. 261.

The St. Louis Council of Veterans of Foreign Wars conducted a memorial service in that city on December 15, 1939, for Martin Mulvihill, Spanish war veteran, who died June 20, 1910. Mulvihill saw service as a landsman on the *U. S. S. Baltimore*, the *U. S. S. Wabash*, and the *U. S. S. Olympia* and in the battle of Manila Bay, the bombardment of Manila, and other encounters. He was buried in the St. Louis potter's field on July 12, 1910. Through the efforts of his former shipmates, Jacob Kuhl of St. Louis and the Late Edward P. Stanton, the grave was discovered and his body removed from the field.

NOTES

Central College at Fayette has recently issued a catalogue of the Hooker Scientific Library, collected by the late Dr. Samuel C. Hooker of Brooklyn and now owned by the college. The library contains 18,820 volumes of periodicals in the fields of chemistry and related sciences and books and pamphlets comprising approximately 2,470 volumes.

Recent releases of *Boon's Lick Sketches*, issued by the Historical Society of Howard and Cooper counties, include an interesting article entitled "Nathaniel Patten—Pioneer Newspaperman" and a series of frontier notes and stories.

The Cape Girardeau *Southeast Missourian* published an eighty-four page achievement edition on December 30, 1939. The paper was devoted to the city's progress and carried 322 pictures of the city and surrounding territory, including photographs of new Southeast Missouri State Teachers College buildings.

Two articles containing valuable historical information about the community of Clinton appear in the Clinton *Henry County Democrat* of February 1, 1940. One of the articles, on the history of the postal service in Clinton, includes a chronological list of postmasters. The other article is based on material gathered from early Clinton records by Vance Julian, attorney and city clerk. A paragraph in the "Chat by the Way" column concerns Clinton relatives of Mark Twain.

A history of Alma, Missouri, by James A. G. Petering was published serially in the *Concordia Concordian* during November and December, 1939.

Six volumes of the official Clay county court records were reported lost early in November, 1939. The missing volumes contained the court transactions between January 8, 1839, and October 2, 1848. The loss was discovered in the historical

records survey under the federal works progress administration. Emery Archer, deputy county clerk, made a thorough search and was able to find all of the missing volumes.—From the Excelsior Springs *Daily Standard*.

The first of a series of sketches relating to the history of Madison county, by Henry C. Thompson, appears in the Fredericktown *Democrat-News* of January 25, 1940. The articles are published under the heading "The County Historian" and have included: "Early Lead Mining" (February 1); "Renault Expedition" (February 8); "First Permanent Settlement in Madison County" (February 15); "A View of St. Michael's Village" (February 22); and "Neighboring Settlements" (February 29).

An illustrated article entitled "Dr. Barron Recalls Interesting Stories Concerning Mine La Motte and Inhabitants" appears in the Fredericktown *Democrat-News* of February 22, 1940.

The *Fulton Daily Sun-Gazette* of January 16, 1940, published a letter from Brant Williams of the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* giving the history of the old livery barns in Fulton.

Excerpts from an article entitled "Bonanza Once a Resort," by Miss Bertha Booth, appear in the *Hamilton Advocate-Hamiltonian* of December 28, 1939. Miss Booth describes the springs in Caldwell county that once gave promise of becoming the "Saratoga Springs" of Missouri. Other articles by Miss Booth include "The Black Hawk and the Heatherly Wars in Caldwell County" (January 18) and a series on early residents of Hamilton.

Will F. Partin of Rock Springs, Wyoming, is the author of a biographical article on William Partin which appears in the *Hamilton Advocate-Hamiltonian* of February 8, 1940.

Historical feature articles published in recent issues of the Harrisonville *Cass County Democrat* include: "Four Murders Committed in Cass County in 1880" (December 14); "Civil War Records Found in Courthouse Vault" (January 4); "This County in 1840 Had a Population of 4,673" (January 11); and "Gunn City Institute Was Incorporated in 1878" (February 15).

The *Joplin Globe* issued a ninety-two page progress edition dedicated to "The New Decade" on January 28, 1940. The edition contained many interesting articles concerning the mineral area of southwestern Missouri, southeastern Kansas, and northeastern Oklahoma.

Commemorating its eighty-sixth anniversary, the *Kansas City Journal* issued a special edition on December 31, 1939. Interesting feature articles and photographs chronicled the city's progress. The edition was dedicated to the theme "Go . . . Kansas City."

The tobacco industry at Weston, Missouri, started in 1886 by W. H. Berry, is described in the "Missouri Notes" column of the *Kansas City Times* of December 13, 1939.

James F. King is the author of an interesting article entitled "Missouri-Iowa Line Still Shifts But Old Border Rivalry Is Dead" which appears in the *Kansas City Times* of January 30, 1940. The Associated Press feature article, "Sage Advice by Mark Twain Linked With Tribute to Associated Press," appears on the editorial page of the *Times* of January 31, 1940.

Historical feature articles recently published in the Marshall *Daily Democrat-News* include: "Brief History of High Hill Baptist Church, Organized in 1836, Dissolved in '50" (December 29); "History of Cambridge Township" in three installments, by Dr. J. H. Davidson (January 11,

12, and 13); "List of Merchants Whose Names Were on Tax Books of Saline County in 1872" (January 19); "For Forty-one Years State Historical Society Has Been Gathering Valuable Material," by Floyd C. Shoemaker (February 6); and "Arrow Rock Township Has Contributed Much to the History of Saline County," by Nettie Morris Dickson (February 9).

Mrs. W. W. Fry's reminiscences of early days in Mexico are published in the Mexico *Intelligencer* of December 10, 1939, under the heading "Excerpts from the Archives of the Audrain County Historical Society." Mrs. C. C. Hammond, curator of the society, is gathering historical data for the archives.

Special services commemorating the centennial of the Palmyra Christian Church were conducted on December 10, 1939. The 100th anniversary of the church actually occurred in 1934, but circumstances prevented an earlier observance. A history of the church, compiled by Miss Montana Rice, was published serially in the *Marion County Standard* and the *Palmyra Spectator*.

The Mercer County Historical Society is described in an article which appears in the *Princeton Telegraph* of January 11, 1940. The society was recently termed "one of the most unusual in the entire universe" by Floyd C. Shoemaker, secretary of the State Historical Society of Missouri, in a letter to Ira D. Mullinax, secretary of the Mercer county society. Frederick W. Steckman, president of the society, resides in Washington, D. C.; Herbert F. McDougal, the vice-president, resides in Chicago; and Mullinax lives in St. Louis.

Articles on steamboats, prepared from the scrapbook of Captain H. B. Whitney, were published in the *St. Charles Daily Banner-News* of December 2 and 4, 1939. The first article described the explosion of the *Sultana* in 1865 and the second described the *Fanny Harris*.

The schools that operated in St. Charles during the early part of the last century are described in an article by the late Joseph H. Alexander which appears in the *St. Charles Cosmos-Monitor* of January 22, 1940.

An interesting article entitled "St. Charles Got a Big Start Away Back in 1823" appears in the *St. Charles Daily Cosmos-Monitor* of February 24, 1940. Early sessions of the State legislature, the discovery of a coal mine near St. Charles, and Doctor Milligen's "botanical garden" are described in the article.

An article entitled "St. Louis Archives of Colonial Days Most Important in U. S." appears in the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* of November 23, 1939. The National Park Service has used the archives as a source of historical information for the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial project and is making them available for research by having them translated and copied on index cards.

The building erected in 1851 by St. Louis interest and subscription for a post office is described in the article, "Post Office of 1851 Here Had 'Spirit of St. Louis'," which appears in the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* of December 3, 1939.

An interesting article in the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* of December 10, 1939, describes the old National Hotel which opened in 1832 as the "finest and most fashionable hostelry in St. Louis." An artist's drawing of the building as it probably appeared when it was first opened illustrates the article.

"St. Louis, A City in Decay," an article by Charles Edmundson, was published in the November, 1939, issue of *The Forum*. The statement issued by Mayor Bernard F. Dickmann of St. Louis in reply to charges made by Edmundson appears in the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* of December 17, 1939.

The Capitol Decoration Commission of Missouri selected Wallace Bassford, St. Louis portraitist and illustrator, to paint the portrait of Champ Clark which will hang in the house of representatives in the State capitol at Jefferson City with those of other Missourians who were of dominant importance during the World war period. Commissions have already been awarded for portraits of General Enoch H. Crowder, Rear Admiral Coontz, and Rear Admiral Willard. All of the paintings are life-size.—From the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, January 3, 1940.

An interesting article based on papers of Henry P. Chouteau, youngest son of Colonel Auguste Chouteau who as a 13-year-old boy led Laclede's "first 30" settlers up from Kaskaskia to found St. Louis, appears in the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* of January 7, 1940. J. Gilman Chouteau, a son of Henry P. Chouteau, gave the papers to Isadore and Milton Hellman about forty years ago.

The organization of the first Masonic lodge in St. Louis is described in a feature article in the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* of February 4, 1940. The article is based on research carried on by Edward H. Loffhagen, past master of Missouri Lodge No. 1. The first lodge in St. Louis was organized September 5, 1808, under a charter from the grand lodge of Pennsylvania.

An article in the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* of February 4, 1940, describes official documents dating back to 1754 and letters dating back as far as 1718 which have been preserved in the archives of Randolph county, Illinois. E. A. Hummel, regional historian for the national park service, has micro-filmed many of the records. He hopes to solve several historical mysteries from these records, including the actual date of the founding of Ste. Genevieve, Missouri.

The old courthouse in St. Louis, the scene of the famous Dred Scott trial, was accepted last December by the United States Department of the Interior as a gift from the city. An

interesting feature article about the building appears in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* of December 9, 1939.

The Missouri Farmers' Association has a yearly turnover of approximately \$60,000,000 in its various co-operative agencies. Curtis A. Betts traces the development and expansion of the association in an article which appears in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* of December 31, 1939.

An account of an illustrated lecture by Charles S. Peterson, senior landscape architect for the Jefferson Riverfront Memorial in St. Louis, appears in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* of January 12, 1940. Peterson explained sketches of old buildings put up by the French along the riverfront prior to 1800 and some later buildings erected just after the turn of the century, including the Old Rock House of 1818. He also discussed plans to preserve and restore the buildings.

Plans for restoring the village of Florida in Monroe county, the birthplace of Samuel L. Clemens, known the world over as Mark Twain, are described in a news story in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* of January 13, 1940. The *Monroe County Appeal* at Paris reprinted the story in its issue of January 18, 1940.

Missouri's new \$136,000 trachoma hospital was officially opened at Rolla on February 1, 1940. The building is the first in the world erected especially for the exclusive treatment of trachoma and the only hospital of its kind for white people west of the Mississippi river. It has a capacity of 65 beds.—From the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, February 1, 1940.

Mounds and other evidences of prehistoric life in Ste. Genevieve county are described in an article which appears in the *Ste. Genevieve Herald* of November 11, 1939. Ste. Genevieve county is included in the archaeological surface survey

now being made as a works progress administration project under the sponsorship of the St. Louis Academy of Science and the Missouri Resources Museum.

The first of a series of articles by Harry Norman under the heading "Soul-stirring Sagas of Old Mizzou" appears in the *Ste. Genevieve Herald* of November 25, 1939. The series includes an article on the early history of Ste. Genevieve county and an interesting biography of United States Senator Lewis Vital Bogy who was a native of the county. Other articles appearing in the series are: "Expert Tells of Remarkable Smithing Work and Pottery He Observed at Ste. Genevieve" (December 23, 1939); "Reasons Which Caused Earliest Settlement at Ste. Genevieve and Later Missouri Towns" (December 30, 1939); "Kennett Castle, Famed Missouri Mansion, Being Rebuilt and Modernized—Historic Spot" (January 6, 1940); "Sandbar Opposite Kennett Castle Scene of Duel Between B. Gratz Brown and Thomas C. Reynolds" (January 13); "Tragic Fate of the Kennett Castle Maple Tree That Fell a Victim to Lovers' Spats" (January 27); "Old Missouri Hotel at St. Louis Scene of History Making When State Was in Its Infancy" (February 3); "Missourian Headed 2000-Mile Funeral Procession for His Son" (February 17); "General John McNeil at Last Is Held Blameless for 'Palmyra Massacre' of Ten Prisoners" (February 17); and "Seventeen Confederate Prisoners Executed at Kirksville Following 'Palmyra Massacre' in 1862" (February 24).

A number of feature articles and photographs of historic interest appear in the fifth annual building edition of the *Sikeston Herald* published on February 8, 1940.

An article describing the history of agricultural extension work in Scott county during the past twenty-seven years appears in the *Sikeston Standard* of December 12, 1939.

Remains of the breastworks thrown up by federal soldiers who were stationed near Otterville in Cooper county during the Civil war are described in an article which appears in the *Versailles Leader* of December 15, 1939.

Articles of historic interest, compiled by J. L. Ferguson, which appear in recent issues of the *Warrensburg Star-Journal* include: "Crittenden's Historical Society Address Recalled Speech and Tragedy Resulting" and "62-Year-Old Plat Book Has Much History and Other Matter as Well as Land Plats" (December 26); "Combining Counties and Offices Has Been Advocated to Lessen Taxes," "The Terrels Have Been Prominent Citizens of Johnson County Eighty Years," and "Johnson County Has Changed Greatly Since Its Organization 105 Years Ago" (December 15); "O. D. and S. P. Williams Stand out as Prominent Men of County's History" (January 12); "Samuel Rice and Family Helped to Promote Good Name of Johnson County" (January 19); "Mrs. Nannie F. Taggart Is Descendant of Eads and Douglas Families" (February 13); and "O. L. Reed, Mrs. R. S. Lockard Are Grandchildren of Early City Mayor."

The "About Missouri" column, by E. L. Preston of Jefferson City, described the last train robbery by Jesse and Frank James at Otterville, Missouri, in the release for the week ending December 9, 1939. Other articles of historic interest by Mr. Preston have appeared in a number of central Missouri newspapers.

In a brief biography of Carry Nation, released in the "Missouri Manuscript" weekly feature column to members of the Missouri Press association for the week of December 24 to 30, 1939, James K. Hutsell presents a phase of Missouri history from an amusing angle.

The archaeological surface survey of Jefferson county, Missouri, is described in an article by Robert McCormick Adams and Frank Magre which appears in the *Missouri Archaeologist* for September, 1939.

The article, "Church Titles in Missouri," by McCune Gill of St. Louis, which appears in the February issue of the *Missouri Bar Journal*, contains valuable information of historic interest about legal cases involving church property in the State.

A valuable chronology of wildlife and conservation in Missouri from 1734 to 1939, inclusive, appears in the *Missouri Conservationist* of November, 1939.

An illustrated article in the February issue of the *American Magazine* describes the experiments in progressive education under way at Stephens College in Columbia, Missouri. The article is entitled "Making the Most of Mary" and was written by O. K. Armstrong.

HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS

The Rampaging Frontier. By Thomas D. Clark. (Indianapolis, The Bobbs-Merrill Company, 1939. 350 p.) Well described in its subtitle, "manners and humors of pioneer days in the middle west," *The Rampaging Frontier* is a suggestive and carefully compiled book on a number of "the earthy elements of humanity which went into the making of the West." Carefully documented and having a bibliography of pertinent value, the work is much more than a series of descriptions and stories arranged under chapter headings based on travellers' accounts and tales in newspapers and magazines. While Kentucky and Tennessee receive major consideration, followed by Indiana, Illinois, and Ohio, subject matter from Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, and Arkansas is included. The Ohio and Mississippi rivers, of course, furnish rich material as well. The author has written a readable book which is valuable and suggestive. Similar compilations may certainly be looked for in the future. The paper dust jacket has a good print of Bingham's "Stump Speaking." One of the two current periodicals cited in the bibliography is the *Missouri Historical Review*.

Dictionary of American History, Vol. I. Edited by James Truslow Adams. (New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1940. 444 p.) "America has never before been so interested in its history as it is today." So begins the foreword to the first volume of this outstanding five-volume dictionary of American history, which is being edited by one of America's leading historians. The work is, as the name implies, chiefly a dictionary and when it is completed will contain between five and six thousand articles. These, in general, are brief, each dealing with a definite aspect of history. By the use of numerous cross references the reader is directed to related subjects included in the publication.

Volume I contains a number of articles on Missouri history. Among these are brief accounts of Fort Bellefontaine, the Civil war battles of Belmont, Boonville, and Blackwater, Bourgmund's expedition and other subjects. A number of Missouri authors, among whom are Kate L. Gregg, Charles F. Mullett, Stella M. Drumm, Elmer Ellis, Paul I. Wellman, Irving Dilliard, Floyd C. Shoemaker, and others, have contributed articles.

A History of Linebred Anxiety 4th Herefords of Straight Gudgell and Simpson Breeding. By John M. Hazelton. (Kansas City, Associated Breeders of Anxiety 4th Herefords, 1939. 569 p.) Probably no single achievement in the history of Missouri has contributed more to the cattle industry of the plains and Middle West than the cattle breeding activities of Charles Gudgell and Thomas Alexander Simpson, at Pleasant Hill. These internationally known cattle breeders first had their attention called to Hereford cattle when they visited the Centennial exposition at Philadelphia in 1876. The result of that visit was the purchase of a bull and five cows which became the foundation of the first registered Hereford herd in Missouri. Trips were later made to England, the home of the Hereford, and eventually Anxiety 4th was purchased.

The Anxiety 4th strain of Herefords have blocky, heavy hindquarters, full necks, short, wide heads, short legs, and a thick, deep heart girth. These characteristics became

firmly fixed in the parent stock by close line breeding and were transmitted with a high degree of exactness to the offspring. The Hereford bulls bred and raised by Gudgell and Simpson soon became popular with western ranchmen and the experiment that was started in Missouri was soon to benefit the entire cattle-growing West. Today the blood of Anxiety 4th, the country's most famous Hereford sire, flows in the veins of practically every "whiteface" in America.

The purpose of the book is to furnish the breeders of Hereford cattle with the information and knowledge that will enable them to abandon haphazard methods by acquainting them with the more nearly certain fields following cause and effect. The book contains a list of some 7,000 Herefords which were either bred or owned by Gudgell and Simpson. The names, registration numbers, and the percentage of Anxiety 4th blood in each are given. Painstaking attention to detail and patient research make this a valuable contribution to the history of livestock production in Missouri.

The History of Lincoln University. By W. Sherman Savage. (Jefferson City, Mo., Lincoln University, 1939. 302 p.) This work is a real contribution to the history of Negro education in Missouri. It is based on source materials and the firsthand knowledge derived from the author's association with the school for almost two decades. Probably not more than two or three educational institutions in the State have published histories that are comparable to this one.

Lincoln University, one of the first educational institutions named for Abraham Lincoln, had its beginning in a fund of some \$6,000 which was contributed by the 62nd and 65th U. S. Colored Infantry regiments in January, 1866. R. B. Foster, the first principal, organized the first class on September 17, 1866. Four years later he obtained a \$5,000-a-year appropriation from the State, and in June, 1871, completed the institute building, a three story structure which cost \$25,000.

The author gives special recognition to Henry Smith, the first Negro principal, who was elected to succeed Foster in

1871, and to Inman Edward Page who was president from 1880 to 1898 and again from 1922 to 1923. The board of curators allowed Page a high degree of responsibility, including the right to employ his own faculty. During his administration the academic standing of the school was raised, and departments of industrial and mechanic arts, and home economics were added. The school was also made the Negro land-grant college of Missouri. Buildings were erected, the campus enlarged and a movement was started for the organization of a university. Page was fearless in his opposition to those who sought to subvert the school to other than educational purposes and he was generally recognized as one of the leading educators in the State.

Another man who played an important part in the development of the school was Benjamin Franklin Allen. He was elected president in 1902 and for the next sixteen years directed the institution. During this time State appropriations were increased and the educational tone of the institution was decidedly advanced. The high school department was accredited by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools in 1925; the college was accredited as a teachers training institution one year later, and in 1934 as a four-year college of arts and science. Dr. Sherman D. Scruggs was elected president in 1938 and under his administration Lincoln university is advancing to a leading place among institutions for the education of Negroes.

A Pioneer Merchant of St. Louis 1810-1820, The Business Career of Christian Will. By Marietta Jennings. (New York, Columbia University Press, 1939. 219 p.) From the middle years of the 17th century to the present, the frontier—Indians, traders, and the westward expansion of settlement—has been a favorite subject for historical research and writing. The author of the present work has expanded this popular field to include that of pioneer merchandising. Since Christian Will was an outstanding pioneer merchant, he was selected as the central figure in this study. Since his experience with eastern creditors, shippers and boatmen, barterers, and the

problems incident to operating a frontier store was doubtless similar to that of hundreds of others, he was selected as a typical western merchant.

Wilt himself, during the decade from 1810 to 1820, was a Missouri citizen of importance. He was a distributor of merchandise, a promoter of ventures relating to the fur and lead industries, an advocate and patron of social institutions, and a politician. His letters, record books, and advertisements are an invaluable source of information on early western merchandising. It was from these that the present work was developed. In addition to being based on unimpeachable sources, the study has been carefully done, contains an excellent bibliography, and is well indexed.

Banking Developments in Missouri, 1920-1936. By Florence Helm. (Fulton, Mo., Printed by the Ovid Bell Press for the Missouri Bankers Association, 1939. 112 p.) This study was originally undertaken as a dissertation presented to the faculty of the graduate school of Yale university in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of doctor of philosophy. On the request of the Missouri Bankers association the author revised the material and gave the association permission to print it for distribution to the bankers of the State. Its general usefulness has been increased by the inclusion of twenty-eight tables, showing the distribution of Missouri banks, deposits, and statistics on general business conditions. Charts are used for comparing the deposits in country and city banks and those in the State and national banks. This work, the only study of its kind for the period covered, is a distinct, scholarly contribution to the history of banking in Missouri.

State Auditor and Fiscal Control in Missouri Counties. By Victor D. Brannon. (University of Missouri Studies, Vol. XIV, No. 4, October 1, 1939. Ph. D. Thesis. 110 p.) In this work the author treats briefly the development of the State auditor's relations with the county governments and surveys present practices in county budgeting and accounting.

His conclusion is that the present system of accounting used by Missouri counties is inadequate. He recommends that the State auditor be empowered by law to develop and introduce a uniform system.

Historical Annual National Guard and Naval Militia of the State of Missouri, 1939. Compiled by Lewis M. Means. (Jefferson City, Mo., 1939. 264 p.) This attractively bound volume contains a history of the Missouri National Guard, beginning with the organization of militia companies in 1808. It also contains the names and pictures of the present personnel, together with the pictures of the various armories in the State. This organization not only serves the State in time of war, but is an important agency in the preservation of peace, the protection of lives and property, and the enforcement of the law.

Home Missions on the American Frontier. By Colin Brummitt Goodykoontz. (Caldwell, Idaho, The Caxton Printers, 1939. 406 p.) Although this work is chiefly concerned with the missionary activity of the American Home Mission Society, it treats briefly the missionary endeavors of a number of Protestant churches. The former, as a union society of the Congregationalists and Presbyterians for more than a third of a century (1826-1861), is more significant than any of the other strictly denominational home mission organizations. Furthermore, this society was the chief means through which the missionary spirit of New England was made effective in the West. The papers of this noted organization, one of the best collections of manuscript source material for the study of frontier religion, were used extensively in the preparation of this study.

Throughout the work runs the theme: What prompted the Protestants in the older parts of the United States, especially those that supported the American Home Mission Society, to carry religious and educational institutions to the inhabitants of the frontier region? The author asks and answers such questions as: "What motive produced this

home missionary movement? Why have the residents in one part of this nominally Christian republic thought it necessary to send missionaries to other parts? Why have the people of the East, and especially New England, regarded it as their duty to attempt to convert or enlighten the West?"

Parts of the work are especially valuable in the study of the spread of Protestantism to Missouri. Timothy Flint and Salmon Giddings, two early Missouri missionaries, are given special recognition. Considerable space is also given to Samuel J. Hill, who visited Missouri in 1814 distributing Bibles and religious literature.

The work is well documented, contains an excellent bibliography, and an eight-page index.

St. Louis, Child of the River—Parent of the West. By Dena Lange and Merlin M. Ames. (St. Louis, Webster Publishing Company, 1939. 293 p.) This brief and interestingly written history of St. Louis was prepared for use in the schools of the city. By emphasizing the importance of St. Louis in the development of Missouri and the West, it is intended to encourage a more thorough acquaintance with the city and to make modern St. Louisans more keenly aware of the historical importance of their city.

In addition to being a story of St. Louis and its development as a great fur trading and industrial center, the volume contains an appendix of forty-four pages. This section has tabulated data on population growth and employment, a chronological list of the mayors from 1825 to the present date, a list of school superintendents, and a twelve-page list of important historical dates. The book is illustrated with more than 150 pictures.

The Rural Population Resources of Missouri. By C. E. Lively and R. B. Almack. University of Missouri College of Agriculture, Agricultural Experiment Station, *Research Bulletin* 306. (Columbia, Mo., 1939. 40 p.) It has been said axiomatically that the people of a state are its most valuable resource. This being true, the distribution, activity,

conditions under which the population is being produced, and the problems associated with its development are of prime importance. The present work is concerned primarily with those trends and social conditions which affect the size and quality of the rural population of Missouri. In it the authors have summarized existing information regarding the rural population of the State, making use of considerable data recently prepared by Federal agencies and herein made available to the people of Missouri for the first time.

Some Rural Social Agencies in Missouri; Their Nature and Extent. By C. E. Lively and R. B. Almack. University of Missouri College of Agriculture, Agricultural Experiment Station, *Research Bulletin* 307. (Columbia, Mo., 1939. 58 p.) This study was undertaken because of a growing interest in the problems affecting rural life. Agencies, both public and private, which are being set up for the solution of many rural problems frequently use the institutions and organizations that already exist. Consequently, there is a need for information on the objectives, functions, recent accomplishments, as well as the membership and geographical distribution of the institutions serving rural Missouri. This bulletin contains such information on more than thirty non-commercial agencies which are organized on a state or national basis.

History of Scott County, Missouri. By Royal E. Ford. (Oak Ridge, Mo., Published by Royal E. Ford, 1939. 42 p.) In this short, concise narrative the author treats such subjects as the location of the county, physical features, incidents relative to the organization of the county government, and the founding of the county seat. Each town in the county is given separate consideration and some attention is given to the development of roads and bridges.

"Mr. J. Frederick Ferdinand Winter's Account of the Stephanite Emigration," translated by Paul H. Burgdorf, is appearing serially in the *Concordia Historical Institute Quarterly*, the official organ of the Concordia Historical Institute in St.

Louis. Installments of this important document appeared in the issues of the *Quarterly* for July and October, 1939, and January, 1940. The account itself is a letter written by Winter to his sister, Mrs. Andreas Mennicke of Halle, Germany, in April, 1841. It treats in considerable detail the ocean voyage, the trip up the Mississippi river, and the final settlement of the Saxons in Perry county, Missouri.

The Print Collector's Quarterly, (Kansas City, Mo.), for February, 1940, contains two studies of especial interest to Missourians. The first, by Virginius C. Hall, is entitled "George Caleb Bingham—The Missouri Artist," and is accurately written and well illustrated. It contains reproductions of eight Bingham pictures: "The Jolly Flat Boat Men," "The County Election," "Stump Speaking," "Martial Law (Order No. 11)," "Verdict of the People," "The Emigration of Daniel Boone With His Family From North Carolina to Kentucky (1775)," "In a Quandary," and "Canvassing for a Vote."

The section article, by J. H. Bender, is entitled a "Catalogue of Engravings and Lithographs After George C. Bingham." It contains primary data on each of the prints reproduced in connection with the first article. This study is highly accurate and is the best work that has been published on these famous prints.

History of Naphthali Lodge No. 25, A. F. and A. M. Compiled by Edward H. Loffhagen. (St. Louis, 1939. 79 p.) In addition to being a chronological history of Naphthali Lodge No. 25, this brochure contains a general history of Masonry in St. Louis before 1838, together with other events of local and State interest.

In the September, 1939, issue of *The Colorado Magazine*, published by the Colorado State Historical Society at Denver, Henri Folmer presents a valuable study of the expedition of the Mallet brothers from the Illinois country to Santa Fe in 1739. This expedition is famous as the first overland trip

from the early French settlements in the Illinois country to the old Spanish settlement at Santa Fe. A study on "De Bourgmond's Expedition to the Padoucas in 1724 . . ." by the same author was published in the July, 1937, issue of *The Colorado Magazine*.

The December, 1939, issue of *The Chronicles of Oklahoma*, published by the Oklahoma Historical Society, contains a review of a forty-page brochure by Vinson Lackey entitled *The Chouteaus and the Founding of Salina, Oklahoma's First White Settlement*. This work was published by the Claude F. Newman Company of Tulsa, Oklahoma, 1939.

John C. Crighton, instructor in American history at Stephens College, is the author of a valuable article entitled "The *Wilhelmina*; An Adventure in the Assertion and Exercise of American Trading Rights During the World War," which appears in the issue of the *American Journal of International Law* for January, 1940. The steamship *Wilhelmina* was loaded with grain and foodstuff by the W. L. Green Commission company of St. Louis and started for Germany in January, 1915. Badly damaged in a storm, the ship, on February 9, put into a British harbor where it was seized. After an exchange of notes between the two governments and a flurry of political byplay between the Central and Allied powers, the St. Louis firm was finally paid Hamburg prices for the cargo and in addition received certain damage charges.

"A Tale of Two Cities," by W. W. Carpenter, appears in *The Junior College Journal* for January, 1940, published by the American Association of Junior Colleges, Washington, D. C. In this article Dr. Carpenter, professor of education in the University of Missouri and a member of the advisory board of the American association of junior colleges, presents the present junior college situation in Missouri's two largest cities, St. Louis and Kansas City.

"Barbed Wire Fencing—A Prairie Invention; Its Rise and Influence in the Western States," by Earl W. Hayter, appears in the October, 1939, issue of *Agricultural History*, published by the Agricultural History Society in Washington, D. C.

On May 12, 1939, the usual proceedings of the Federal court in St. Louis suspended and memorial ceremonies were held for Judge Charles B. Faris, who had occupied a bench in that court from November 3, 1919, to February 6, 1935. Judge Faris died on December 18, 1938. *The Proceedings of the Memorial Ceremonies, To Commemorate the Memory of Judge Charles B. Faris*, were published in an attractive forty-four page brochure.

"Gallipolis As Travelers Saw It, 1792-1811," by John Francis McDermott, was published in *The Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Quarterly* for October, 1939. The article contains some data on Doctor Antoine Saugrain, pioneer Missouri physician. Henry Marie Brackenridge lived for a time in the doctor's home and wrote one of the earliest descriptions of the town.

"Peter Lassen, Northern California's Trail-Blazer," by Ruby Johnson Swartzlow, in the issue of the *California Historical Society Quarterly* for December, 1939, is a biographical study of a man who lived for a time in St. Louis and in Keytesville, Chariton county, Missouri.

In commemoration of their golden anniversary, the Shryock Realty company of 111 West Tenth street, Kansas City, Missouri, has published a *Pictorial Map of Kansas City and Its Vicinity*. The map was compiled and drawn by George Fuller Green. It shows the location of the old Becknell trail, the Santa Fe trail after 1836, the early Independence-Westport road, and the Chouteau road. Here, also, are listed the names of early French settlers, the names of those included in the original town company, and eighty-six important

historical dates. On the back of the map are reproduced extracts from the writings of Washington Irving and Francis Parkman, notes from the scrapbook of John C. McCoy, and the journal of Meriwether Lewis.

Morran D. Harris, a senior in the Bentonville high school, has recently made a mimeographed historical map of Benton county. The legend designates dates of platting, settlement, organization, and incorporation of the county's townships and towns, and also, railroads, highways, and points of interest.

The American Way; The Work and Aims of the National Youth Administration [in Missouri, 1935-1939] is the title of a pamphlet issued in January, 1940, by Clark Buckner, Missouri State administrator of the National Youth Administration.

PERSONALS

DAVID HENRY EBY: Born near Hannibal, Mo., Dec. 31, 1852; died at Hannibal, Feb. 2, 1940. He was educated in the Hannibal schools and received a bachelor of science degree from Central college at Fayette in 1872 and a law degree from the University of Missouri in 1874. In 1898, he was elected judge of the tenth judicial circuit of Missouri and was re-elected for a second term in 1904. He also served the city of Hannibal as recorder and attorney.

HOWARD ELLIS: Born in Montgomery county, Mo., June 9, 1868; died at New Florence, Mo., Dec. 19, 1939. He was a cofounder and the editor, for about twenty years of the *Montgomery County Leader*. He served one term as president of the Missouri Press association.

W. O. FORSYTHE: Born at Albia, Ia., Jan. 19, 1872; died at Lancaster, Mo., Jan. 8, 1940. Mr. Forsythe had owned and published the Lancaster *Excelsior* since 1919. He worked as a printer in several western states and in 1906 returned to Missouri to accept a position with the Missouri printing

company in Mexico. Six years later, he assumed the editorship of the *Glenwood Journal*, and in 1914, he became associated with the Lancaster *Excelsior*. He was a former secretary of the Missouri Press association.

AUGUST C. GANZ: Born at Palmyra, Mo., Feb. 15, 1860; died at Lima, Ohio, Feb. 10, 1940. About 1887, he began his newspaper career at Macon, where he was associated with his brother, Philip Ganz, editor and publisher of the Macon *Republican*. A few years later, he bought the *Pike County News* at Louisiana and published it until 1916.

JAMES H. HARKLESS: Born in Belmont county, Ohio, in 1856; died in Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 25, 1940. Mr. Harkless studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1877 at Lamar, Missouri, where he spent his early youth. Since 1886, he had practiced law in Kansas City. He served as president of the Missouri State Bar association and Missouri vice-president of the American Bar association. He was active in Republican party circles.

CLIFFORD MELVIN HARRISON: Born at Fairview, Pa., May 26, 1863; died at Gallatin, Mo., March 1, 1940. Colonel Harrison had been identified with Missouri newspapers since 1879. He had worked on the *St. Joseph Evening News*, the *Kansas City Journal*, and other papers and had owned papers in Grant City, Albany, Sedalia, Boonville, and Gallatin. Colonel Harrison represented Worth county in the Thirty-eighth General Assembly of Missouri and was also superintendent of the Missouri training school for boys at Boonville from 1921 to 1929. Since 1929, he had been associated with his son, Fred Harrison, in the Gallatin publishing company which publishes the *Gallatin North Missourian*, a Republican paper, and the *Gallatin Democrat*.

JOHN B. HASKELL: Born in Omaha, Neb., in 1870; died in Kansas City, Mo., January 3, 1940. He had been a member of the Missouri house of representatives since 1926. He was also one of the first baseball umpires in the country.

DANIEL DULANY MAHAN: Born in Hannibal, Mo., May 25, 1884; died at Hannibal, Feb. 21, 1940. Mahan was a member of the law firm, Mahan, Mahan, and Fuller, which was established by his father, the late George A. Mahan. He was educated in the Hannibal public schools, the University of Missouri, and Harvard university. He distinguished himself not only in the law profession but also as a civic leader of Hannibal. Mr. Mahan served on numerous boards and commissions and in 1938 was president of the Hannibal Mark Twain commission. From 1935 until 1937, he was a member of the State highway commission. In 1939, he became a member of the board of trustees of the State Historical Society of Missouri. On May 26, 1926, Mr. Mahan and his parents gave to the city of Hannibal the statue of Tom Sawyer and Huckleberry Finn, which stands at the foot of Cardiff Hill.

HORACE THORP MANN: Born at Gallatin, Mo., Oct. 10, 1881; died at Rolla, Mo., Feb. 8, 1940. Dr. Mann was professor of petroleum engineering at the Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy at Rolla and was a recognized authority in his field. He was the editor of the petroleum section of *Webster's International Dictionary* at the time of his death.

ALBERT D. MILLAR: Born in St. Louis, Mo., in 1880; died in London, England, Feb. 8, 1940. He won international fame as an architect and at the time of his death was connected with the Selfridge department stores in London. He designed the Boatman's bank building in St. Louis.

CHARLES NAGEL: Born near Columbus, Tex., Aug. 9, 1849; died in St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 5, 1940. He was chosen by President Taft as secretary of commerce and labor. Toward the end of Taft's administration, Congress divided the department into the present departments of commerce and labor, and Nagel was made the first secretary of commerce. He was called the father of the chamber of commerce of the United States. His public career also included service as Republican national committeeman for Missouri, membership in the house of representatives of the State legislature, and membership

for four years on the city council of St. Louis. Mr. Nagel was identified with many civic organizations and was president of the Missouri Historical society in St. Louis. In 1936, he received the annual St. Louis award for his achievement in keeping the United Charities, Inc., intact when dissolution threatened, for services to the city, State, and nation, and for "his elevating influence in civic affairs." As a small boy, he was forced to flee Texas with his father, Dr. Herman Nagel, who was a Union sympathizer. In 1935, he related experiences of this period of his life in his book *A Boy's Civil War Story*.

T. P. PIGG: Born at Knob Lick, Mo., Oct. 28, 1855; died at Ironton, Mo., Jan. 29, 1940. Mr. Pigg died just three days after he had published his last edition of the *Arcadia Valley Enterprise*, the paper he had founded at Ironton on January 27, 1903. When a young printer, he established the *Farmington News*, now owned by Harry Denman. Later he supervised the building of a telephone system in St. Francois county. Four times Mr. Pigg led successful fights against proposed bond issues for the construction of a new courthouse in Ironton, maintaining that Iron and St. Francois counties should be consolidated.

JOHN HODGEN RICE: Born in St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 6, 1870; died at Pelham Manor, N. Y., Jan. 7, 1940. Brigadier General Rice was chief ordnance officer of the American expeditionary forces in France during the World war. He received the Distinguished Service medal and was made a commander of the Legion of Honor.

JESSE COX SHEPPARD: Born near Jackson in Cape Girardeau county, Mo., April 8, 1856; died at Doniphan, Mo., Jan. 31, 1940. Judge Sheppard located in Doniphan shortly after completing his law course at the University of Missouri in 1880. He served as prosecuting attorney of Ripley county, and, when the thirty-third judicial circuit was created, he was first appointed as judge and later elected to the office.

C. W. STINSON: Born at Versailles, Ill., March 20, 1869; died at Canton, Mo., Jan. 22, 1940. He learned the newspaper trade at Versailles and Mt. Sterling, Illinois. In 1914, he came to Missouri and established the *Lewistown Record*. Ten years later, he purchased the *Maywood Missourian* and in 1927 the *Lewis County Journal* at Monticello. The *Journal* was established in 1879, and Mr. Stinson continued publishing it as a separate newspaper. In 1929, he moved his publications to Canton, consolidating them into the *Lewis County Journal*. He also founded the *Canton Record*.

JOHN J. WOLFE: Born in Scott county, Va., March 17, 1873; died at Joplin, Mo., Dec. 2, 1939. He was educated in Virginia, and, after graduating from the law school of Richmond university, he went to Joplin to engage in the practice of law. He represented Jasper county in the Forty-seventh General Assembly.

BENJAMIN JOURDAN WOODSON, JR.: Born in Knox county, Ky., June 19, 1852; died at St. Joseph, Mo., Dec. 26, 1939. He was the last member of a family that had been prominent in the State's political history for more than half a century. His uncle, Silas Woodson, served as governor from 1873 until 1875, and his brother, A. M. Woodson, was at one time a member of the State Supreme Court. Woodson was admitted to the bar in Platte county in 1874 and later moved to St. Joseph, where he served as prosecuting attorney. He represented Buchanan county in the Thirty-first General Assembly.

MISSOURI HISTORY NOT FOUND IN TEXTBOOKS

BUT THEY LEFT THE REAL DAMS IN SALT RIVER

From *Journal of the Senate of the State of Missouri*, 15th General Assembly, 1st Session, 1848-49, Appendix, pp. 249-250.

The Committee on Internal Improvements respectfully represent that the petition for the repeal of the law requiring the removal of the mill-dams from Salt River, and also a remonstrance on the same subject, have been maturely considered:

The remonstrance urges that the removal of said mill-dams is very necessary for the accommodation of a large number of persons who are compelled to navigate that terrific stream.

The signers of the petition represent that there are great dangers in navigating said river, owing to the great strength and rapidity of the current, as well as to the numerous short bends, quick turns, shoals, bars, rocks, hanging trees, logs, snags, sawyers and breakers; so that few persons would have the temerity to risk their produce on its bosom. They inform us that it would be a herculean task to navigate against the tremendous current or torrent of that awful stream; and also that the shallows are such that for ten months in the year, a canoe or cat-fish cannot pass over the bars without grounding or foundering; that the character of the bed and banks is unstable and filled with fearful quicksands, and the rapid current tears down and sweeps off dams and machinery and renders the improvement of the river for the purposes of navigation utterly impracticable. The committee take it for granted that all the members of the General Assembly are well informed as to the perils and horrors that attend the ascent of that river; that from painful experience and recollection they can appreciate the toils of a voyage up its current; and that they are aware of the fact that the multitudes that annually navigate its waters, do so from necessity and compulsion and not from choice.

The crowds that are struggling to obtain a location on the head waters of Salt River, have fled from the wrath of an incensed people; and the multitude who have been already rowed high up that stream and who still have some faint lingering hopes of being permitted to return at some future day, should constitute a strong argument in favor of active efforts to avoid the terrors and hazards of Salt River navigation. The improvement of Salt River is not a local measure, for the people of every part of the State and from all parts of the Union reluctantly navigate its roaring current. The vast population heretofore sent up the stream induces the belief that there is a very dense population in the country in which it has its source, and that they are in a very destitute and disconsolate situation and deserve the deep sympathy and compassion of the

General Assembly. Many persons who for a long series of years had been wandering about in a state verging on starvation in that cold, bleak, dreary, comfortless region, did last fall take advantage of a tremendous freshlet and came down on a rushing tide and were so fortunate as to escape from their place of exile; but on their furious passage down they narrowly escaped annihilation on the bars, shoals, rocks, bends, trees, snags, logs, sawyers and mill-dams, and other terrible obstructions that crowd its channel and add to the dangers of the precipitous voyage.

The last intelligence from the head of Salt River is that numberless exiles who had been recently unwillingly forced into that region and there involuntarily detained, have trampled down the grass and herbage, destroyed all vegetation and shrubbery, and blighted every green thing so that want, poverty, starvation and pinching destitution press upon those who thus wander about as prisoners at large. It is a high and solemn duty to prepare an easy and safe mode for the descent and escape of these unfortunate exiles and to remove all mill dams and obstructions from the stream so that they may be saved from being tossed against the rocks, snags, and breakers and from the risk of disproving the old adage that, "*those who are born to be hung will never be drowned.*"

The committee believe that a much larger number of persons are interested in the free navigation of Salt River than in that of any other stream in Missouri, and therefore they recommend that the most effectual steps be taken to have all mill-dams and other obstructions speedily removed so that its dangers may be diminished.

In view of all these facts, your committee have prepared the following bill as a substitute to the bill referred, and recommend its passage.

[*Editor's Note:* The substitute bill does not appear in the *Journal of the Senate*. The committee's report reproduced above from the *Senate Journal* also appears in the appendix of the *House Journal* of the same session, pp. 272-273. The *Columbia Missouri Statesman* of March 9, 1849, published the report with the exception of the last two paragraphs. The editor, William F. Switzler, who was a member of the house of representatives at the session, explained that "Mr. [John] Polk from the [Senate] committee on internal improvements made quite a humorous report in relation to the memorial of mill dams on Salt river, accompanied by a bill to repeal the act of the 15th of February, 1847, in relation to that stream."

The bill, as it was passed and approved March 10, 1849, read: "'An act concerning Salt river,' approved February 15th, 1847, is hereby repealed. But it shall be the duty of every person who owns or keeps a mill-dam in said river, or who may hereafter keep such dam therein, to provide and keep in good repair and condition a good and sufficient slope, with a windlass and rope, so as to enable keel-boats, bateaux, and flat-boats to pass the same without difficulty, danger, or unnecessary delay."

The act passed in 1847 had provided that all milldams across Salt river, between its mouth and the forks of said river, near Florida, in Monroe county, should be removed unless the owner put in his dam a suitable lock or locks.]

PRAISE FOR MISSOURI'S NEW CAPITOL IN 1839

From the Jefferson City *Jeffersonian Republican*, July 27, 1839. Letter to the editor.

Mr. Gunn—Perhaps you are aware that there is much said abroad about the new State House, now erecting in your city—of the materials and workmanship of the same, as well as of the model of the building. Permit a stranger to say, that take the building altogether as far as progressed, I have never seen finer materials in any part of the world, nor finer workmanship. I had heard the building highly spoken of abroad, but most admirably does it bear inspection; I see not one imprint, not one scar of the hammer, but is workmanlike. Its timbers lying on the ground, as well as the selection of lumber, all appear to be of the very best quality; and permit a sojourner for a few hours only in your city, to congratulate the people of Missouri, on soon having one of the best State Houses in the whole Union.—L.

DANIEL BOONE WANTED SOLITUDE

From the *St. Louis Enquirer*, July 12, 1823.

We lately observed that the "history of Col. Boon [Daniel Boone] was that of thousands of his countrymen." As population advanced he retired west, sometimes bounding several hundred miles at a time. The editor of the New York *American*, noticing a new work, which is about to appear, on the settlement of the western country, and mentioned Col. Boon, says, "Although a semisavage in his pleasures and pursuits, he was not so in ferocity. His manners and disposition were placable and kind. His heart was frank, honest and sincere. He withdrew from society, not as a misanthrope, but as a philosopher. As civilization advanced so he, from time to time, retreated." An anecdote is told of his last retirement, which, however incompatible with the dignity of history, may well be recorded, not only as descriptive of the man, but also of those to whom his remark was applied. "I first removed," said he, "to the woods of Kentucky. I fought and repelled the savages, and hoped for repose. Game was abundant, and our path was prosperous. But soon I was molested by interlopers from every quarter. Again I retreated to the region of the Mississippi; but again these speculators and settlers followed me. Once more I withdrew to the licks of Missouri—and here at length I hoped to find rest. But I was still pursued—for I had not been two years at the licks before a d—d yankee came, and settled down within an hundred miles of me!"

ANECDOTE OF GENERAL GRANT

From the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, October 31, 1939. Letter written to the editor by Riley Coffee of Denver, Colorado.

I witnessed, as a small boy, the riverfront scenes described by Charles F. Pollitz, and his interesting letter recalls an incident related to me by a Mr. Elliott of Miles City, Montana, in 1909.

According to Mr. Elliott, there was a saloon keeper on the levee who had a whisky bill owed by Ulysses S. Grant framed back of the bar to be viewed by the patrons.

It seems that when Grant used to haul cordwood to town, he used to patronize this saloon, and credit was extended to him until he could collect on the sale of his wood.

When the Civil war broke out, Grant had not completed payment. During the war, the saloon keeper failed to collect the bill. When Grant became president, the unpaid whisky bill became doubly attractive, and the saloon keeper refused to settle it with the relatives of Grant who wanted to liquidate the bill, but kept it as an attraction for his trade.

In 1921, while visiting St. Louis, I attempted to locate this saloon, but prohibition had caused the keeper to retire to parts unknown. I wonder if there is anyone who could verify this story.

STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OLDEST WEST OF MISSISSIPPI

From the *Columbia Missourian*, January 13, 1940.

The Missouri State Horticultural Society, . . . can well be called the father of the State board of agriculture, the college of agriculture, and the experiment station, T. J. Talbert, professor of horticulture [at the University of Missouri], said today.

This organization was founded in 1859, and is the oldest horticultural society west of the Mississippi river. It has weathered three wars and numerous depressions, existing only because of the service it gave, Talbert said.

"Its advocacy of many of the practices and methods suggested for use today attest this," he added.

The society had its birth in 1853 in Meramec township of St. Charles county, first assuming the name of the Meramec Township Society. Through the work of Norman J. Colman, editor of the *Valley Farmer* and others interested in horticulture, it was decided to meet in Jefferson City in 1859.

Professor George C. Swallow of the university presided at this meeting which selected Colman president and drafted a constitution.

Colman later served as first secretary of agriculture, being appointed by President Grover Cleveland as soon as the department was organized.

Swallow was the first professor of geology and agriculture in the university.

The organization pioneered in the introduction of fruit trees best suited for Missouri. It discussed soil types and informed its members of the kinds needed for their particular orchards. Members of the society have won numerous medals and prizes in meetings of the American Pomological Society and other fruit growers' associations.

INTRODUCTION OF HEREFORDS BY TWO MISSOURIANS

From the *Kansas City Times*, November 9, 1939. Extracts from a feature article written by Paul I. Wellman.

No historical event in the west exceeds in importance the introduction of Hereford cattle on the plains. . . . Introduction of Herefords was by no means an overnight affair. . . . At first there was a serious prejudice on the part of many cattlemen against Herefords. This was because Herefords were short-legged, and looked smaller than they were, but even more because the early strains brought to the West were deficient in the hindquarters, cutting down the choice beef area of their carcasses. . . .

How two Missourians, Charles Gudgell and Thomas Alexander Simpson of Pleasant Hill, overcame this fundamental objection by vision, daring and willingness to persist against criticism is told, together with a vast amount of valuable information about the famous strain of Anxiety 4th Herefords, by John M. Hazelton, former city editor of the *Kansas City Times*, . . . in his book, *Anxiety 4th Herefords*, published by the Associated Breeders of Anxiety 4th Herefords. . . .

Gudgell and Simpson visited the Centennial exposition at Philadelphia in 1876 and there first had their attention called to Hereford cattle. The result of that visit was the purchase of a bull and five cows of the breed with which the partners began their career at Pleasant Hill. It was the foundation of the first registered Hereford herd in Missouri and one of the first in the west.

Gudgell was a great student of history. His reading convinced him that by proper breeding methods certain desirable traits could be concentrated and made so dominant in a strain that they would be passed on with dependability. Simpson was a marvelous natural cattle breeder. . . . The student Gudgell and the natural genius Simpson prepared to combine their forces to improve the Hereford breed.

England was the home of the Herefords, and the two Missouri breeders decided to go to England to see if they could obtain the type of bull they wished to have. Simpson made a trip in 1880 and obtained about sixty females and one young bull. He did not, however, get the type he wished. Meantime some English importers brought a young bull known as Anxiety, which was the sensation of the shows. . . . Simpson looked him over and saw at once that here was the Hereford type he desired—a bull with hindquarters, neck and other qualities which removed the very criticisms leveled at the breed. Unfortunately, Anxiety died at the close of the 1880 show season, but the sight of him had been enough. . . .

... The British breeders thought poorly of the strain and when Simpson arrived in England they advised him against buying any of the Anxiety calves. But the Missourian knew what he was after. He looked the Anxieties over and selected, among others, a young bull named Anxiety 4th, who was destined to become the most famous Hereford sire in America. . . .

It did not take long for the Anxiety 4th strain to win widespread fame. . . . Today, as Mr. Hazelton says, Anxiety 4th blood exists in almost all the cattle in the west. And the result of the great experiment against almost insurmountable odds was that "two men, unlearned in the science of genetics and unskilled in the art of animal production, became the foremost improvers of beef of their generation, and left to their followers a priceless legacy in the form of desirable characteristics so firmly fixed in the Hereford breed that they are produced throughout the succeeding generations."

ORIGINAL BINGHAM PAINTING IS RETURNED FROM NEW YORK

From the *Columbia Missourian*, January 22, 1940.

An art treasure returned to Columbia this week when the George Caleb Bingham original, "Watching the Cargo," came back to the State Historical Society again after almost a year on exhibit at the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art. The picture, a waterfront scene, has been part of an exhibit at the museum known as "Life in America for 300 Years."

This river painting of the Missouri artist shows a steamer aground in the distance on a sandbar. Part of its cargo has been removed to a lighter, or flatboat, which has been pushed into the current so that it will travel without the use of oars. Three rivermen, one smoking his pipe, one leaning against the piled-up cargo that has been taken from the boat, and the third apparently trying to kindle a fire, are the only people in the picture.

The painting was apparently done about 1847, for an account in a St. Louis newspaper in that year told of its exhibition there. The picture was known then as "Lighter Relieving a Steamboat Aground." Two years later the same picture apparently was called "Watching the Cargo." In addition to these two names, it is sometimes called "Lightening the Load."

"Watching the Cargo," owned by the State Historical Society, was obtained in 1927 from Miss Katherine Paine of Iowa City, through the help of the Boone County Historical Society and their contribution of \$200 toward the purchase price. The Metropolitan Museum estimated the value of the small picture, 36 inches by 26 inches, at \$500.

When this Bingham original was again hung in the Society's reading rooms in the university library building it had at its side another and much larger painting by the same man, "Order No. 11," which the Society acquired on a loan not long ago. . . .

MARK TWAIN CREDITED WITH 12,000 NEW WORDS

Reprinted from the New York *Herald Tribune* by the Chicago *Daily News*, July 27, 1939.

Mark Twain is credited with 12,000 American words by lexicographers compiling an American-English dictionary at the University of Chicago. They expect the book will be finished in 1942 and will then encompass every word or phrase or new meaning of an English word that has originated on this side of the Atlantic since 1607. On the face of it such a lexicon seems to propose a task well beyond the physical capabilities of almost any group of scholars, but when we learn that the work began in earnest in 1925 it is obviously going to be worth waiting for, whether or not it succeeds completely.

Among Mark Twain's 12,000 American colloquialisms, solecisms, catachreses, catch phrases and vulgarisms which supplement slang and cant in the categories of the American language, surprisingly many have stuck. We will say "great scot" on occasion, "suffering Moses," "sakes alive," "yes-siree-bob," "by jiminy," "Caesar's ghost," and we refer to places of exile, especially in sports and the more competitive professions, as "boneyards." When Mr. Clemens wrote "hellfired" and "taken into camp" and "doggone it" he was writing for posterity, whether he knew it or not. When he wrote "dear-me-suz," "dad-fetch," "dod-dern," "dad-blamed deviltry" or "dog my cats" he was not, although we may suspect the original expletives were not in every case what Twain was able to set down, or, having set down, to get into print. One may put into his American dictionary two meanings of a slang word and omit the chief meaning that the same word may have in some infrequent corner of this country. Eric Partridge in 1938 did America a genuine literary service when, in 1,051 pages, he listed all the American slang he could pick up and wrote in connotations from other geographical slangs. It is difficult to see how the Chicago scholarship can add much to Partridge's *Dictionary of Slang and Unconventional English* except to emulate it in a fuller work, which the compass of 1607 to 1942 would indeed be. Yet, already this new work shows W. C. Fields using "drat" from the pure Mark Twain, and so we may expect as much from such enlightened editing.

WHITE RIVER

From the Springfield (Missouri) *Advertiser*, July 9, 1844.

We are not a little surprised that this stream has heretofore attracted so little attention; from all we have been able to learn about it, it is decidedly a stream of more importance to the people of the southwest, than the Osage; not that it is better or larger, but that it is equally as good at all times and seasons, and is a safe and convenient outlet for the surplus produce of the farmers, at a time when the Osage is not, in the dead of

winter; and more or less flat boats have went [*sic*] out of it every winter for the last ten or twelve years, with perfect safety. The only difficulty of any magnitude, in the way, is the Buffalo shoals. In the fall of 1842, Maj. John P. Campbell of this place, being engaged in the boating business, with some four or five hands, in two weeks, cleared out a passage through these shoals, eighty yards wide, for near a mile and a half. He informs us that but a trifling expense, in comparison with the importance of the stream, will make it one of the best navigable rivers in the State.

A gentleman of wealth and responsibility, told us the other day, that for forty thousand dollars he would bind himself in a bond of one hundred thousand dollars to remove every obstruction in White river, from the mouth of Bull, or Swan, to Batesville, in Arkansas. This is but a very small appropriation, and if our next Legislature and that of Arkansas would take this matter under consideration, they can easily accommodate the people with a safe and convenient outlet for the surplus product of their farms.

The following letter from Capt. T. T. Tunstall, to Maj. Campbell, will afford additional light on the subject. . . .

Jacksonport, (Ark.) May 12, 1844.

Dear Sir: You must excuse me, as a stranger, in writing to you, but your enterprising character compels me to do it. I have just returned from the Buffalo shoals with the steamer *Carrier*, a boat of 350 tons burden. I started for the mouth of Swan, and could have reached that point with all ease in four days from this place, had it not been for the great rise in White river, it was impossible to make any head against such a tremendous rise and consequent strong and rapid current, without any other wood to make steam than water soaked rails and perfectly green wood that we were compelled to chop on our way.

You may rest assured that White river for its length and size is one of the best in America for steam boat navigation, as far up as to the mouth of Swan, and with a small appropriation from Uncle Sam at the White House, it would be superior.—Even now, whenever a boat can get to Batesville it can go to Swan with ease, as the river is better above Batesville to the shoals, than it is from this point to Batesville. . . .

The time is not far distant that will make the mouth of Swan a place of note in the map of southern Missouri. It must eventually be a place of deposit for all that tract of rich and fertile country lying around and west of it. . . .

Yours, very respectfully,

THO'S. T. TUNSTALL.

EARLY LEAD MINING IN MISSOURI

From the Fredericktown *Democrat-News*, February 1, 1940. Extracts from an article in Henry C. Thompson's column, "The County Historian."

The early history of this section is inextricably bound up with the search for gold and silver and later with the mining of lead. Lead was known to exist in large quantities as early as 1700, and perhaps before, for we find a request for a grant to work the mines made by D'Iberville and brought before the Council in 1702. This apparently was the first request for a grant for mining lead ever made for this part of Missouri. Unfortunately, D'Iberville died late in 1701 and his request was filed with no action taken on it because of his death. Father Gravier visited "the very rich lead mine on the Rivière Maramequisipi" on October 10th, 1700, but the search was being made for the vast horde of gold and silver that was supposed to be in the interior of the territory and it was for these metals that the several early expeditions were sent out and not for lead.

Small communities had sprung up along the east banks of the Mississippi composed of Frenchmen but during the period starting about 1710, the wars in Europe forced France to withdraw her assistance of supplies and money from the small colonies in Louisiana. Determined to keep Louisiana out of the hands of his enemies, Louis XIV conveyed the entire territory to Antoine Crozat. Crozat was a man of great intelligence and force of character and was also a very wealthy man. The grant was made to him on September 14th, 1712, and gave him the exclusive right to the commerce and trade for fifteen years. Crozat appointed as his first governor M. de la Mothe Cadillac. Cadillac had served his government with distinction in Canada and was a man of very brilliant attainments and he loved the wild country of the new world. Other officers appointed by Crozat were Antoine Duclos, the ancestor of the numerous citizens of the district by the present spelling of DeClue. Duclos was the commissary of the expedition. Le Loire des Ursins was to be in direct charge of the affairs on the Mississippi. These men were constituted as a council and vested with the government of the territory.

De la Mothe Cadillac arrived during May, 1713, and assumed the reins of government. Under the charter granted Crozat, he was authorized to make annual trips to the coast of Guinea and secure Negroes which he had the exclusive right to sell in Louisiana. He was required to send two vessels every year from France in which the King was allowed to ship free of charge, twenty-five tons of ammunition, provisions, etc., for the use of the colony and more if he paid freight. In return for this, the goods which Crozat imported into France from Louisiana were to be free of duty as well as the goods imported to Louisiana from France. . . .

We have already seen that inexhaustible mines of gold and silver were supposed to exist in the territory of Louisiana and one of the first cares of Cadillac was to make an investigation of these mines. Starting from Fort de Chartres, with a large party of his followers, he made an eight months

tour of the territory, traveling over much of what is now Madison, Washington, Iron, Ste. Genevieve, and St. Francois counties. Where signs of mineral showed, they dug test pits to bed rock and really took every means possible to discover the supposedly hidden deposits of gold. The most promising samples of ore found were in Madison county and the samples of copper ore looked like they might contain gold and for that reason particularly careful records were taken of the location of one mine that now bears the name of De la Mothe. The spelling has been changed and we now know it as Mine La Motte. In the French Archives is a paper written by Renault stating that he found the test pits of Cadillac years later and that they were overgrown with brush. Vast sums were expended trying to develop the trade in Louisiana and to discover the hordes of gold but it was all in vain and we find Crozat a very much poorer but wiser man returning his patent to his King in 1717. Later in 1717 we find the colony of Louisiana turned over to John Law as the master spirit of the "Company of the West." Shares were sold to all comers at \$100.00 (our money) per share. Anyone purchasing fifty shares was entitled to a vote on the corporation. An expedition was equipped and sent out. It consisted of eight hundred men and they arrived in the country during 1718. Some of them settled at New Orleans and part formed the colony of Natchez (Mississippi). Bienville, who succeeded himself as governor of the territory for the new company, sent out an exploring expedition under Du Tisne.

This exploring party made a very lengthy journey across Missouri and Du Tisne wrote a voluminous report of the country describing the territory and its mineral resources. The date of the report is November 22, 1719. Another expedition under Sieur de Lochon left in 1719 to find locations for mining operations. He found some ore and after smelting it for four days, he reported that he had extracted two drams of silver. There has always been a suspicion that Lochon had dropped a small piece of silver into the pot before the refining process was completed. Later, Lochon took about a ton and a half of galena and from this he extracted fourteen pounds of very poor grade lead. Lochon was doomed to failure in his efforts to successfully extract lead from its ore because of the poor equipment and his lack of knowledge of the process. After Lochon's failure another party was sent out under the leadership of La Renaudière. This party did considerable work on the Negroe Fork of the Meramec (Big River) in what is now Washington county. Renaudière wrote a long report of his findings, dated August 23, 1723, which is in the French Archives. He describes Mine La Motte and the mines of Washington county. . . .



